PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,516—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th June	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6325
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
6th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9360
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th "	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Agra	4808	*Brown	8th May	20th May	2nd Jun.	23rd Jun
A	City of Vienna	4071	Morrison	26th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd "	6th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall	3677	*M'Fee	24th "	7th July	21st "	28th "

*Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY 20th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowelt and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA,

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 27th June, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	X	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 6 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 595. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Horaby Road, No. 59.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing carried on. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

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OVERLOOKING

BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN

OF REST AND COOLNESS,

No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY

TAJ MAHAL ICES,

HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

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For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT

THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES

Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO.,
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BOWMAN'S

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

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CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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HORNBY ROAD

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "WERDENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 19th June, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A LIVER COLOURED SPANIEL BITCH with leather Collar studded with Brass nails and plate bearing No. 72 despatched from Belgaum to Quetta on 16th February, 1905, without attendant remains unclaimed at Victoria Terminus, Bombay. If not claimed by proper owner within a fortnight from this date it will be SOLD by AUCTION.

H. C. RADFORD.
Dy. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June, 1905.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for "ADAPTING COMPANY'S BUNGALOW," on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in the Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineer, Kanara, up to 2 p. m., on 10th July, 1905. Contract papers can be seen in the Undersigned's Office at Karwar, and Tender Forms can be had from the same Office on payment of Rs. 3 only, during office hours.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

NOTICE.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY Co., Ld.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the TRAFFIC MANAGER Trichinopoly, are invited from Europeans of experience in Railway traffic working for appointment as TRAFFIC INSPECTOR on salaries rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of a CLERK, on Rs. 75 per mensem permanent pensionable Establishment, (Civil Service Regulations) of the Marine Office, will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of 30th June, 1905.

Applicants must be of European parentage.
Show that they have Matriculated and
That they have had not less than 3 years' experience in a large office.
Are not less than 22 nor more than 25 years.
Apply in person, with written application and copies of testimonials for the last three years, to

G. H. HEWETT, Captain, R. N.
Director R. I. M.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th June, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.
RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).
PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK
OAKES and Co.'s, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co.'s Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited, M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. GHEESTA, Dental-Surgeon, has REMOVED to No. 53, ESPLANADE ROAD Opposite Bombay Club and next to Currency Bank.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY—Portrait Painting in Oils on Photographic Basis as good as Canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SON'S have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms. Nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples and satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-8-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

TO BE LET—Airy, New Shop and separate floors with every convenience, Splendid position, Hornby Road opposite the Bombay French Stores—MAJU TEA AGENCY.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

LOST—A NOSE-RING at Lady Jamshetji Road, Mahim. Finder will be amply rewarded if returned to "T. V. Care of "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—"TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

WANTED a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY to take charge of a Furniture Show Room. Salary up to Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 3475 J., Advt-Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 6. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 10. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort. Bombay. Established, 1874.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easychairs, writing dressing and wash hand table, cupboards almira chest of drawers cots, pier glasses iron safe.
1 Mahogany upright piano by Schiedmayer.
1 box drawing instruments, despatch box, clothes, copper pots, books, lady's and gent's saddles, gent's and lady's bicycles, lot glassware, crockery and lamps, &c.
903 boxes ring travellers of different sizes.
On account of the concerned:—
109 pieces black shirtings, damaged by fire and water.
By order of the concerned and on account and at risk of Mr. T. Mutuswmi Pillay, of Madra, 113 yds. 14 oz. best Clearer Cloth, 3 casks Hytra Size, 4 bundles Eagle Roan Packing, 1 bundle Frictionless Packing and 6 gross and 1 doz springs.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW AND OTHER BOOKS,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m.

The valuable library consisting of law and other books belonging to the estate of the late L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 10, Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite in 10 pieces lined rich plush (made to order), cabinets, chiffonier, bedsteads, almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, large size Indian carpet, American petrol table and wall lamps, table ornaments glasswere, crockery, plated were, etc. the property of H. Stiller, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grants Building (first Floor), Lower Colaba, the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almyra, glassware and crockery were, plated ware, ebonized cottage piano by Royal Pianoforte Co, Ld, wind-proof lamps, plot-tres, tables ornaments, etc. the property of R. Stevenson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable freehold property situate in Apollo street, Bruce Lane Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Sirdar's Gunj and the Old Secretariat formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in February, 1886, from Government, now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square Yds. or thereabouts and consisting of:

1 Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo and Hummum streets.
2 Sirdar's Palace fronting Apollo and Bruce streets.
3 Shahm's Manzil fronting Hummum and Dean streets.
4 Jaha Mahal, fronting on Dean and Tamarind streets.
5 Kadar Manzil fronting Tamarind and Bruce streets.
6 A Plot of vacant land 300 Sq. Yds. in area having a frontage of 122 Yds. on Bruce Lane.

The above property will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at Karnal Castle, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1905, subject to reserved prices.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it may be put up in six lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be ready on or shortly after 1st June next and can be obtained from the Auctioneers, from Messrs. Little and Co., Bombay, or from Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Bombay, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p m sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Northbrook Street and Falkland Road, the right of temporary occupation of the Vacant Lands Case No. 130, Street No. 97, Ward No. 7725 at 3-30 p m, at the junction of Parel and Memonwada Road Case No 267, Street No. 357, Ward No 22-6 and at 4 p. m. at Memonwada Road Case No 291, Street No 516 and Ward No 2520.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction in old No. 10, Unclaimed Warehouse, Victoria, Dock, on account of the concerned—

A number of packages damaged by fire and water containing white woollen vests, glassware, beads, mail carts, carriage springs, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Store and Shipping Office Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., a Helmet godowns, S. and R. store Lane, behind Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co's Offices, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical storekeeper to Government to sell by public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., at the Depot premises Bellasis Road, Byculla.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, &c., &c.
Also one vertical boiler and engine of Davy Paxman 5h.p

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £532,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £532,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Revenue for 1903 .....£ 3,436,136

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

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Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy ~~in all cases of Nervous~~ exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 19 50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie. Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

From PANDIT KAILAS NATH SUKUL, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore.—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL BENARES.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and Illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM. Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

BEYNON'S STANDARD
SPARKLING AERATED WATERS

ARE FIRST CLASS.
STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.
FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.
Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,
The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 16.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 9/16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £89 1/2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 1/16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 26 13/16 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 58 3/4 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·16 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20·47 = — 1/2 „
New York Demand ..... 4·87 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans..... 1 5/8 per cent = 1-8
7 day market loans..... 1 3/4 per cent = 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 0 3/4 sellers, tone steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 unchanged

ARRIVAL—
Steamers—Waudby and Cromwell

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Bombay	70,000

Liverpool market closed for Holidays until Monday.

Receipts at U S Ports.....	11,000 bales
Do last year	3,700 do
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 do
Do do Continent.....	25,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot..... 9·15 + 5
Futures, month of July..... 8·60 — 4 a
Do do, December.... 8·68 —10 b

a Declined owing to liquidation.
b Declined owing to weather reports considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 9 1/8 + 1 8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 8·75 — 3
Do, do, Dec ..... 8·77 — 3
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 16th June 1905 :—

Cotton.....	5,439 bales.
Wheat.....	27,295 cwts.
Linseed	10,358 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,194 do
Gingelly seed	218 do
Poppyseed	3,908 do
Groundnuts.....	52 do
Castorseed	634 do
Rice	1,681 do
Myrabolams	3,711 do
Cottonseed	1,534 do
Mowrasseed.....	386 do
Gram.....	1,315 do
Jowar	5,349 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE, 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T, ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone.
Cash 98 7
1st Settlement 98 5
Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	3	0
Forward September	7	14	0
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	0	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Sellers, 7 14 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm,
Ready ... ... Sellers... 30 0 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Ready White Delhi ... ... 4 11 0 per cwt
Forward Do Do. .. .. 4 10 3 do,
Jubbulpore Pessi ... ... 29 8 0 per candy

COTTON.—The market is rather easier, owing to the slight re-action in the American markets, and rates are Re. 1 lower all round. The business reported is small, and to-day being Saturday, the Colaba Rooms are closed.

New crop is also easier, and we quote for Good Broach Rs. 233-4, and F.-G. Bengals Rs. 184 ("Suttas"). Other descriptions are 1 Re. lower. The monsoon conditions seem slightly more favourable.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed.....	.....
Surats	.....
Good Shownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been.....	.....
2 1/2 per cent Consols.....	90 9/16
3 per cent Rentes.....	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan.....	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5/8
Bar Silver	27 1/16

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.....	64,574	8	6
Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons.....	500	0	0
Ardaseer Hormusji Chinoy, in sacred memory of his wife's 5 years' Baj.....	51	0	0
A Zoroastrian Widow	51	0	0
Jehangirji Kaikhusroo Chinoy.....	5	0	0
Total.....	65,181	8	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—June 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of P G Barnard, D S Police, of a daughter.
ELEFTHERIADES—June 7, at Naraingange, the wife of E Eleftheriades, of a son.
FREEMAN—June 13, at Simla, to Mr and Mrs W H Freeman of a daughter.
HEMSLEY—June 14, at Lahore, the wife of O T Hemsley, Superintendent, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Punjab, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RICKER—June 1, at Pasti, Charles John Chesterman Ricker Sub Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Opium Agency, only son of the late Captain Charles Henry Ricker, Indian Mercantile Marine Service, aged 33 years, 6 months and 11 days. Deeply regreted.
STOWELL—June 9, at Pauri, Garhwal, Isola La Mothe, dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs V A Stowell aged 11 months.
SHAKESPEAR—June 13, at Chatham Lines, Allahabad, suddenly, of cerebral hæmorrhage, Captain Francis Shakespear, 4th Cavalry.

VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h 24m, Sun sets 6h, 38m. High water, 0-13m., 1 8s. Low water, 6 9m, 7-8s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Female Workshop, general meeting, Apollo Street 3 15 p.m.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Hiralal Nanji and nine others, the first with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein. Evidence showed that on Friday afternoon at about four o'clock on receiving certain information the police raided a house in Koombharvada where in a room the accused were caught red-handed. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Imperial Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Company's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March.....	Viscount Nelson..... W Tchle
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Fr Suppe
Valse	My Fairy ..... Felix Burns
Selection.....	La Sonnambula..... L Bossey
March	La Literati..... C W Decocher
Morwin Chorus	An Oriental Romance ... G Sick
American Sketch ...	By the Swanee River ... W H Myddlton
Polka (Piccolo Solo)...	Libutian ..... M D Brewer

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of May last, 1 horse and 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 20 horses and 131 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshá Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 409 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 4 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 24 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

BATHING FATALITY.—Sitaram Narayen and Luxia Mahadeo, both Hindu lads, aged twelve and fourteen years, respectively, residing at Haines Road went to the Old Dhobie Ghat at Ripon Road on Friday to play. While there Sitaram proposed a bath in the tank and without waiting to know the views of his companion, jumped into the tank. He went beyond his depth and disappeared. His companion became alarmed and went and informed Sitaram's parents, who reported the occurrence to the police. The latter dragged the tank, but failed to recover the body. The next day the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was removed. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was disposed of by the Police.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Central Committee of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society met last Thursday in St. Mary's School, Poona. The Bishop of Bombay was in the chair and amongst those present were the Archdeacon, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Edgerley, Col Olivier, Canons Taylor and Beck, and clergy and laymen representing the rural Deaneries of Bombay, Belgaum and Poona. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. H. S. Alson) reported that the funds at the disposal of the Committee were Rs. 6 271-0. The Bishop informed the Committee that he had received a grant of £94-19-6 from the Indian Church Aid Association in England, which would be expended on work amongst Europeans and Eurasians in the Diocese and also that he had heard from his Commissary at home that a legacy of £1,000 had been left to the Bishop of Bombay for missionary work in the Diocese. Grants were then made by the Committee to the proposed S P G Mission Church at Sonai, the Bhusawal Chaplaincy, the Panch Howds Mission and St. Mary's School amounting in all to Rs. 1,550.

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT AT MALABAR HILL.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Govind Bhana, aged about twenty-five, a syce in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The circumstances under which the deceased was shot at the bungalow of his master on Friday the 9th instant, have been reported. It would appear that the deceased, two other syces and two Mahomedans were engaged on the day in question in cleaning and washing their master's bungalow at Pedder Road. This they were doing in accordance with the orders they had received from their master who was then at Lonavla and was expected to return to Bombay shortly. While the servants were thus engaged in one of the front rooms, one of them, named Rama Hari, came upon a leather case containing a rook rifle. He opened the case and took the stock and barrel of the rifle out. Not knowing that the barrel was loaded, he fitted it to the stock and then began handling the cock in order to see how it worked. when the gun suddenly went off. The deceased, who was standing near Rama, watching the fire-arm, was shot, the bullet passing through the left cheek and extending to the brain. He died in a few minutes. Dr. Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to laceration of the brain caused by a gunshot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The programme of reliefs for the next cold weather issues here to-morrow.

Major-General Wodehouse, Rawalpindi Division, will officiate in the Western Command during the absence of Sir Archibald Hunter on three months' leave Home.

The following officers have been selected for employment on the Staff of the Indian Staff College : Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, the Queen's, and Major Shore, 18th Lancers.

Major-General Smith-Dorrien, Quetta Division, is granted six months' combined leave. Colonel Hepburne will command the Lucknow Division when Sir E. Locke-Elliot proceeds on leave. Colonel Carter, Royal Lancaster Regiment, will then act in command of the Presidency Brigade.

The following order is published by the Lieutenant-General of the Northern Command on the subject of applications for appointment to the Indian Army :—As soon as an officer who is attached to a British regiment with a view to appointment to the Indian Army, passes the Lower Standard in Urdu and completes one year's regimental duty in India, the necessary application should be submitted to the Assistant Military Secretary, Northern Command, without delay. The above procedure, which does not apply to Unattached List officers, should also be followed in the case of officers of the British Service whose names have been noted for admission to the Indian Army by supplementary selections

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Brevet-Colonel V. Stockley, on vacating Command of the 16th Cavalry is permitted to reside in India

The following have passed the equitation course ;—Lieutenants Hume, 7th Lancers ; Whitby 17th Cavalry ; R. Smart, 21st Cavalry ; E. Hagger, 22nd Cavalry ; A. Ramsay, 22nd Cavalry ; C. Cameron, 23rd Cavalry ; and A. Scott, 37th Lancers ; 2nd-Lieutenants K. Barge, 17th Cavalry and D. McLeod, attached to the Guides.

2nd-Lieutenant J. Richardson, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Abbottabad Brigade.

The following have qualified for permanent employment with Native Troops :—Lieutenant H. Bignell, 36th Sikhs ; Captain A. Stuart, 40th Pathans and Lieutenant J. Gray, 47th Sikhs.

The following leave is sanctioned :—General leave in India ; Lieutenant G. Morris, 51st Battery, 17th July to 16th October. 60 days Lieutenant R. Pollock, 51st Sikhs, from 15th June ; Lieutenant H. Bignell, 36th Sikhs from 16th June Lieutenant-Colonel K. Burne, 38th Dogras, from 1st July ; Major A. Eustace, 52nd Sikhs, from 16th June.

The leave out of India granted to the following is extended as noted :—Lieutenant J. Giffard, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, till 15th July ; Lieutenant Maure, three months ; Lieutenant G. Woodward, 41st Dogras, three months ; Lieutenant A. Inglis, 2-1 Gurkhas, three months.

Major E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, is confirmed as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and is posted to the 3rd (Lahore) Division, vice Major C. W. G. Richardson, 19th Punjabis, appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Mobilisation, Army Headquarters.

Major C. B. Selwyn, 12th Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 10th (Peshawar Division vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stannell appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General.

10th Lancers.—Captain E. A. C. Mathews, I. M. S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment.

40th Pathans.—Captain A. G. Stuart, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander vice Captain Preston, appointed pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander.

52nd Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. G. B. Gordon, attached to the 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Moens, seconded.

The temporary appointment of Captain D. W. Maxwell, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, to the 2-1 Gurkha Rifles notified in Command Order No. 329 of 1905 is cancelled.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Lieutenant L. J. Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry is permitted to proceed to England on very urgent private affairs in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him.

The Lieutenant-general Commanding, accompanied by Colonel M. H. S. Grover, officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, will leave Naini Tal on the 23rd June and proceed to Simla on tour.

The following is the programme of the tour of inspection of the Inspector of Supply and Transport, Eastern Command :—

Depart Majkhali, 18th June, arrive Ranikhet 18th June ; depart Ranikhet, 21st June ; arrive Naini Tal, 21st June.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental examination :—

Captain J. Mc. K. T. Hogg, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Lieutenant A. F. M. Slater, 10th Jats. Lieutenant J. W. H. D. Tyndall, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.

The following postings are ordered :—

Captain I. A. M. Cummins, No. 65 Company to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant ; C. W. H. Skinner, No. 8 Ammunition Column, to the 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Major S. H. B. Hobbs, 14th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Transport Registration Officer and assumed the duties on the 18th May.

5th Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. H. T. Makintosh, Royal Field Artillery, attached 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be officiating Squadron Officer, dated 21st April 1905.

8th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. L. M. Molesworth, officiating Double Company Officer, 5th Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

11th Rajputs.—2nd-Lieutenant E. D. Roberts, attached 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, to be Double Company Officer, with effect from date of joining.

1st Battalion 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)—Captain E. H. Sweet, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, and to remain seconded while employed with Imperial Service Troops vice Captain D. M. Watt, appointed Adjutant of Volunteers, dated 13th May.

Captain E. G. Bromhead, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Sweet seconded, dated 13th May.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Lynden Bell to Command Station Hospital, Lucknow, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Moffitt, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain B. T. Pell, D .S. O., Officiating Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Eastern Command, is granted leave from 17th June to 29th September 1905 (including ninety days' privilege leave), on private affairs.

The leave out of India granted to Lieutenant J. Coe, 94 Company R. G. A. is extended to the 4th October.

2nd-Lieutenant M. A. Muir, 15th Hussars, is granted 5 months' leave out of India on private affairs in extension of the leave on medical certificate already granted him.

The leave out of India granted to 2nd-Lieutenant A. E. G. MacCallum, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, is extended by one month.

Accumulated privilege leave of absence for 90 days is granted to Major T. J. Ellis, Secretary Grass Farm Committee, Meerut, with effect from the 25th June 1905 or date of availing himself of the same.

Privilege leave of absence for 60 days is granted to Lieutenant F. H. Harvey, 28th Punjabis, with effect from the 15th June.

General leave of absence in India is granted to Lieutenant N. R. Davidson, R.H.A., from the 9th June to the 30th June.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant V. Giles, Royal Engineers, from the 15th June to the 24th June.

Captain A. E. Webb, Purchasing Officer, Eastern Command, is authorised to proceed to Naini Tal to join Command Head Quarters, under the re-organisation scheme of the Supply and Transport Corps.

Royal Fusiliers.—An exchange between Captain E. B. North, 2nd Battalion, and Captain E. B. Fredrick, 4th Battalion, has been sanctioned and the latter proceeded to India about the 2nd June.

2nd-Lieutenant R. H. E. Leicester, 1st Dragoons has been posted to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment on promotion and directed to join.

ARRIVALS, June 17.

Col J C Swann, D A A G on duty from Poona.
Lieut-Col W J H Bond, S and T Corps, on duty from Poona.
Brg Genl A W Bayly, Staff College, on duty, from Deolali.
Lieut J P May, 102nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Aden.
Captain J Hogg, 4th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Lieut W B Bailey, 2nd Gurkhas on duty from England.
Lieut H B Mockett, 4th Hussars on duty from England.
Lieut P I Elherton, 78th Moplah Rifles on leave from Madras.

DEPARTMENT. June 17.

Lieut G A G Shepherd, 57th Rifles on leave to England.
Lieut F H Moody, 40th Pathans on leave to England.
Major G A Kennedy, 3rd Hussars on leave to England.
Lieut K Hawdon, The Horse, on leave to England.
Lieut A S Auret, 127th B L I on leave to England.
Lieut D Copus, Ord Dept on leave to England.
Lieut E A E Dalrymple, 87th Punjabis, on leave to England.
Lieut M S Irani, I M S on duty to Aden.
Major W J Taylor, R A M C on leave to England.
Lieut-Col F M Close, R A on duty to England.
Brig Genl A W Bayley, Staff College on duty to Deolali.
Captain R B B Tosier I M S on leave, to Poona.
Lieut P J Elherton 98th Rifles on leave to England.

A PICTURESQUE WEDDING.

ARRANGEMENTS have been commleted for the marriage of the Marquess of Bute to Miss Augusta Bellingham on July 6. The Bridegroom will sail from Scotland in a yacht which he has specially chartered for the occasion. The vessel will anchor near the fishing village of Annagassan, county Louth, a short distance from the bride's home at Castle Bellingham, and after the ceremony the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will drive direct from the church to the seashore, where they will go on board and sail off to Scotland. Seventeen pipers and drummers, dressed in Highland costume, will be in attendance at the wedding. From the landing stage on the yacht there will be a procession of boats, headed by an ornate barge, in which will be the Marquess and his wife. It will be painted white and manned by rowers dressed in the same colour with crimson caps bearing the Bellingham arms. At the prow the Irish emblem will be unfurled, while the Scottish flag will be flown at the stern. Following the barge will come a boat with Lord Bute's pipers and drummers, who will play appropriate music until the yacht is reached.

Among recent engagements at home is that of V. M. Coutts Trotter, barrister-at-law, and Dorothy, elder daughter of the late George W. Godfrey.

INHUMAN MURDER OF A WIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in the case of Kondi bin Dhondi, who was convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in April last, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. It appeared that, on the 6th February last, the accused and his wife were in the early morning digging ground-nuts in a field. Accused suggested to his wife that they should eat bread. His wife proposed that they should first collect the ground-nuts. Thereupon the accused struck her on the head with a heavy pick-axe with an iron point. She died instantly. The Civil Surgeon who made a post mortem on her body, found that the whole of one side of her skull was smashed. Mr. Lucas could not see that the accused was entitled to the benefit of any of the exceptions which would make his act culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, accused could not be said to have acted under the influence of grave and sudden provocation, and he must have known that he would kill his wife if he struck her on the head with an implement like the pick-axe. The assessors found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; but Mr. Lucas considered that the offence was undoubtedly that of murder. No defence of insanity was made before the conclusion of the trial, but on reading the papers before the Committing Magistrate, Mr. Lucas found that questions had been put to one or two of the witnesses to show that the accused was liable to fits of insanity. Mr. Lucas therefore requested the Civil Surgeon to keep him under examination for a fortnight with a view to seeing if any traces of insanity were to be noticed in him. The Civil Surgeon had reported that accused was not insane. Disagreeing with both the assessors, Mr. Lucas found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships considering all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appea .

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office in Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Eduljee N. Setna presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted :—

"The unfavourable result of the working of the Company, the directors beg to attribute to the plague which broke out in 1903, and which then scared away the mill labourers from the work most of whom on account of the continuance of the plague during the first half year did not return to work and hence your mill machinery during the period did not work completely. Thus on account of insufficient number of workmen and partial stoppage of machinery the delivery of yarn and cloth, which were sold at a cheaper rate in 1903 had to be made during the first half year of 1904, when the price of cotton was comparatively very high. During the latter part of the second half year the directors are glad to say that the Company made fair earnings which helped to wipe off the loss incurred during the preceding months, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,162-2-8 to the credit of the profit and loss account. This amount together with Rs. 23,920-15-1 brought forward from the last year's account make up Rs. 26,083-1-9. As this sum is not sufficient for the payment of a dividend the agents have voluntarily given up Rs. 5 000 out of their commission making the total of Rs. 31 083-1-9 to the credit of the profit and loss account which the directors recommend to appropriate as under :—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 27,500. To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,583, total Rs. 31,083. The mill is working satisfactorily at present and the Directors expect to shew a very good result in their next report."

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. Messrs. E. N. Setna and S. M. Nicholson were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nusserwanji S. Jamsetjee and Cursetjee C. Mody were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusji and Co., the Agents for having voluntarily given up the commission earned by them during the year under report.

THE MADRAS FAIR ACCOUNTS.

A LARGE DEFICIT.

There has undoubtedly been just cause for complaint about the delay of the Committee in publishing its accounts of the Madras Park Fair of 1903. This delay is partly due to the frequent and unavoidable absences from Madras of the Honorary President, Mr. Eardley Norton ; but this cannot be held to completely explain the delay, and it is noteworthy that the President has himself called meetings for the purpose of passing the accounts and has found it impossible to get together a quorum. The accounts we learn have at last been made up and show a deficit of about Rs. 1 200, which may have something to do with the reluctance of the members of the Committee to attend the meetings. "Mail."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

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Will never prevent it from working considerable havoc with the unprotected body. Did you ever consider wool as a safeguard against heat? It is as much that as against cold. But it must be Pure Wool. Pure Wool acts counter to either heat or cold, consequently it is the best possible material to wear.

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And whatever you may require which is made of Pure Wool we can supply it and guarantee the material. Learn a valuable lesson and start wearing it now. Samples and prices of "LALIMLI" Pure Wool will be sent post free if you will apply to

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wrights') system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded, as recorded by the indicator, whether for lighting or power: all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(4) A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house, tenement, flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains, even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.

QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIÆ

IN an article the other day, we expressed the opinion that an initial mistake had been made in commencing the agitation, against the proposed construction of the Queen's Road overbridges, with a correspondence from the pens of ill-informed and irresponsible scribblers. The mischief is done, but we believe that much further misunderstanding has been saved by our statement of the case on Friday. The question of the overbridges must only be discussed as a potential obstacle in the way of the carrying out of an extensive scheme for the development or re-construction—or both—of Bombay. It will be observed that neither the Chamber, nor its Chairman, Mr. Armstrong, stands bound hand and foot by the scheme propounded last November. They recognised that it might need to be modified in many particulars, but "for the future convenience of the trading and working classes of the city, a radical change in present methods seems imperative, and, if the suggestion, now put forward, leads to a full discussion of the whole question, a definite and satisfactory plan may be evolved." In England, in matters of the kind, it is customary to hold an inquiry, such as is now desired, an Inspector of the Local Government Board being selected for the purpose. But a cut-and-dried scheme, bearing the imprimatur of the Municipal Corporation, County Council, Poor Land Board, Port Trustees, or Railway Company, is presented as the basis of the inquiry. In affairs of less magnitude than that which the majority of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is committed to, of Mr. Chamberlain, when he was President of the Local Government Board, not infrequently himself acted as arbitrator, and though schemes were sometimes modified in many particulars, his awards invariably gave satisfaction—greater satisfaction than the promotion of a private bill in Parliament—for he heard all sides and gave his awards according to his lights—which were never at all dim. What is now wanted is the appointment of an officer of the type of the Local Government Board Inspector to hold an inquiry, at which the views of representatives of all sections of the community and of all the public bodies, directly or indirectly interested, shall have fair opportunity of expression.

The scheme which the Chamber of Commerce has adopted, but to which it is prepared to accept modifications—we trust we interpret their meaning aright—the construction of an overhead railway from the Fort and Victoria Terminus to Mazagon depot, from Mazagon depot to Bandora and towards Trombay, completing the circle by carrying the Railway from opposite Trombay to Andheri via Coorla, and thence by way of the present B. B. and C. I. Railway alignment to Grant Road, thence, as in the first section, overhead, along, or on the side of, the Queen's Road, and thence to Victoria Terminus, a branch going from Victoria Terminus to Elphinstone Circle—also overhead we presume. Those who object to overbridges as unsightly, would, we imagine, object to an overhead line from the same æsthetic standpoint, so too much had better not be made of the artistic conception of the fitness of things in discussing either subject. Concentrating railway traffic at Victoria Terminus would undoubtedly necessitate the removal of St. George's Hospital, which, after long years of agitation, is only just approaching completion. Government may be expected to have something to say to that. It is not clear how they could dispose of the present buildings, except one, perhaps as a temporary railway station; though why the new hospital buildings were ever put up there, at all, passes the comprehension of most people, especially those who do not know that the Railway came there after the European General Hospital. The Elphinstone Circle branch line and station would be a positive necessity. A site for a new hospital might, perhaps, be found on Colaba reclamation, on the Marina, or even on the Oval if we are not to have a new Cathedral there. The scheme propounded by the Chamber undoubtedly cost a great deal of preliminary thought. It will cost much more before it is accomplished, and its champions will find they have undertaken no slight task in its advocacy. We do not know, if they had the assistance of any railway or engineering expert in framing it. Perhaps, we shall have that later. At all events they have sent answers to the same set of questions that others were asked. The Executive Engineer, Municipality, is with them in the desire to abolish steam traction on the Queen's Road section of the line. By the adoption of his ideas the opposition of the Native communities on the score of their Gymkhanas would be removed, though the Chamber will see with dismay that he inclines rather to the side of those who would leave the Railway line as it is, after changing the means of locomotion, and prohibiting the haulage of merchandise. We presume that in carrying out his idea of a Marina, he would also insist on the removal of the so-called semi-permanent huts which are now dignified with the name of Segregation Camps.

But other experts have offered suggestions, which the Official, or Committee, to enquire into the matter will have to consider. Mr. Owen Dunn would stop all local traffic at Grant Road. He makes no remarks as to an overhead Railway, but advocates the carrying of local traffic on the other side of the Island, and hopes much from the electric tramways. Mr. Kent is inclined to leave the Railway line as it is, except to electrify it, and perhaps close it at Church Gate Station. This would, of course, necessitate the erection of bridges, which the prime movers in the present agitation are particularly anxious to avoid. He will have none of Mr. Murzban's underground railway, and we suppose no one else would dream of the possibility of such a work in the tropics. But Mr. Kent is even more severe in his condemnation of the Chamber's proposal for an overhead line. He regards it as "one difficult to treat seriously" and expresses a hope that we may "never be afflicted with a nightmare of this description." The remark will probably displease the advocates of the scheme; but they will have to make up their minds to criticism of all kinds, much of it not always couched in language calculated to render the least possible offence. They will have to endure ridicule and be prepared to ridicule their critics in return, for they will find that derision is a more destructive weapon than sober criticism. The reformer should be pachydermatous and above all perfect master of his temper, or he will achieve very, very little. The agitators have their opportunity for saying something smart on the subject of Mr. Kent's "tube" idea, which is at least open to as grave objection as Mr. Murzban's "underground." Mr. Sukhia's views will also have to be taken into account, for we believe they are shared by a considerable number of his constituents in the Fort and Colaba wards. Mr. Sheppard in his minute takes note of present necessities as well as those of the future. Cross-examination, such as he would be subjected to, on an inquiry, might bring them into more strict consistency and draw from him an explanation as to how he would deal with local traffic, as he favors neither an overhead line nor the continuance of the Railway beyond Church Gate Street and makes no public profession of faith in a service of electric cars. Then there are the opinions of three P. W. D. Engineers embodied in the report of the Government Committee on Overbridges to be dealt with. They naturally have nothing to say of the Chamber's scheme, but in an inquiry two, out of the three, would be available as witnesses and their views might be elicited, and aid, towards arriving at a sound and satisfactory conclusion. If the holding of an inquiry be sanctioned the promoters will need to provide a good deal of expert evidence, both engineering and financial. They will be well advised to set to work at once, for we do not for a moment suppose Government will refuse to grant the combined request of every public body in Bombay, and we may count on an inquiry as a certainty.

THE PROPERTIES OF RADIUM.

THERE seems to be no end to the things that radium is helping the scientific world to learn. Its properties have enabled physicists to penetrate beyond the atom, deep into the ulterior mysteries of matter. It now seems possible that its rays may yet throw some light upon the origin of life itself. At least, a course of research on which Mr. John Butler Burke has long been engaged at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, suggests that conclusion, although Mr. Burke is careful not to go a word beyond what present results bear out. The advances made by biology during the fifty years since Darwin established the part played by natural selection have done nothing to elucidate the primary question, how life first came into being. We have, indeed, accepted the evolutionist's conclusion that all the myriad forms of life now in existence are the outcome of a few primordial and elementary germs. But we are no further as regards the way in which these germs received their principle of vitality. We can only suppose that at some remote time, in the history of the earth, living protoplasm was produced from non-living matter; the inorganic element on which life depends—oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen—grouped themselves, under the influence of some yet unknown forces, into those complex molecules which are the physical basis of life. A century ago, when spontaneous generation was still an article of biological faith, there was actually less difficulty in the way of supposing that life originated by "natural" means than there is now, when the general trend of investigation is to confirm the doctrine that life is the only begetter of life. The first germs of life might, according to the old theory, have sprung up as readily as the maggots which were thought to be bred by decaying-meat or the bacteria which swarm in an infusion of hay or beef. But that door is closed by the well-ascertained fact that the most corruptible of organic matter, if sedulously defended from the approach of living organism, will remain unchanged for an indefinite time. The doctrine of biogenesis is a fundamental tenet of modern science, and no light has yet been thrown upon the problem of the organisation of life from inorganic materials. Now and then it has been too hastily supposed that the problem has been solved by the artificial production of life in the laboratory, but further investigation has always upset this hope. The acarus which Andrew Crose believed himself to have created in 1837 by the action of powerful electric currents on an inorganic solution remains a warning beside the path of hasty deduction. Consequently it would be rash to infer too much from the results which Mr. Burke has hitherto obtained, but they are certainly the most promising set forth by a responsible investigator. In the current number of "Nature" Mr. Burke describes the curious and unexpected results of the action of radium salts on a gelatine culture medium, such as is commonly used for the propagation of bacteria in the laboratory.

THE COMPILATION OF RECRUITING RETURNS.

A MILITARY correspondent in a home contemporary draws attention to some considerations which discount the evidence of recruiting statistics as to the national physique. What the statistics show, he points out, is not the number of persons examined and rejected, but the number of examinations and rejections—a very different thing—and he expresses the opinion that if the numbers of the rejected were divided by three, we should arrive nearer the actual number of candidates rejected by the medical officers. This correspondent takes a few hypothetical cases which he considers typical. In one case a man is rejected as unfit in one recruiting district and at once makes his way to the next, where he is rejected again. He may try and be rejected in several places, this man will count for as many "rejected candidates" in the recruiting returns as he tries districts. Similar duplication occurs in the recruiting returns when a man is rejected for a temporary defect, and applying again when it has disappeared, may be accepted. He may have pulled out the extra half inch of chest measurement in the meanwhile, or something of that kind. In this case he counts as one "fit" and one "rejected." Again, a man may apply for a branch of the service in which the men are required to be of exceptional physique, such as the Foot Guards or the Royal Artillery. He is rejected, but afterwards decides to join another branch and is accepted. He, too, counts as one "rejected" and one "fit." Probably this correspondent exaggerates the importance of these considerations.

THE Bank of Madras has lowered its rate of interest to 5 per cent.

THE return march of the Movable Column from Chakdarrah has been completed, and the troops are now back in their various stations.

THE Railway Board have formally notified the adoption of standard time on all railways other than local disconnected lines from the 1st July.

BASSEIN in Burma has been declared an infected port and the plague regulations will be enforced in the ports of Chittagong and Orissa against vessels arriving from that place.

WHEN Mr. J. McC. Wright, Collector of Cawnpore, goes on three months' leave early next month, Mr. G. B. Lambert, at present officiating Joint-Magistrate at Benares, will act for him.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for beginning the work on the Gorakhpur-Bagaha Extension and the Tramway branches Savan to Gopalgunj and Daronda to Maharajgunj.

IT is understood that Mr. Percy Gray, who is due back from furlough in the autumn, will on his return take up the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of the United Provinces in succession to the late Mr. Impey.

THE route for the Benares-Allahabad Railway, which is already being taken in hand so far at least as the acquisition of land is concerned, will probably be from Benares via Maharajgunj, Khumaica, Sarai Jagdis, Barout, Hanumanganj Jhoosi Phapamau to Allahabad.

THE plague returns for the week ending 13th instant show 7,486 deaths compared with 15,817 in the week preceding. The principal figures were: Punjab, 5,086 against 9,460; United Provinces, 955 against 1,785; Bengal, 290 against 661; Rajputana, 349 against 2,449; Bombay District, 445 against 361; Burma, 60 against 85; Kashmir, 56 against 62; Bombay City, 227 against 346; and Calcutta, 52 against 84.

THE following is the official itinerary of the tour which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will make during July and August: 17th July (start) Naini Tal to Bareilly; 18th at Bareilly; 19th from Bareily to Lucknow, 20th to 23rd at Lucknow; 24th from Lucknow to Fyzabad and Fyzabad to Benares; 25th to 27th at Benares; 28th from Benares to Allahabad; 29th July to 2nd August at Allahabad 3rd to 6th August at Agra, 7th August from to Aligarh and Aligarh to Bareilly, and arrive at Naini Tal on the 8th August.

THE use of sulphur against the red spider blight in the Assam and Dooars tea Districts has been more or less general recently, and it is reported that the results have been exceedingly good. In the Dooars it is the exception to find a garden in which this means of getting rid of blight is not in use. Mr. H. H. Mann, the Scientific Officer of the Indian Tea Association, has another Report in preparation on the mosquito blight, and his recent investigations are said to amply justify his former conclusions.

WE have from time to time drawn attention to the anomalous position of the Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India, who, having retired from the Royal Navy, was not entitled to wear naval uniform of any description though he had to exercise disciplinary power on the R. I. M. Survey vessel Investigator. The Government of India have at last appointed Captain Heming, to be Commanding Officer of that vessel, and directed that he shall exercise all functions as such, whether afloat or ashore.

THE export wheat trade from Karachi this season is still uncertain as to the amount. The North-Western Railway, however, calculate upon carrying to the port 200,000 tons per mensem during June and July; after that there will probably be a large falling-off, and an average of about 70,000 tons per month will pass along the line up to the end of the year. The position, we understand, depends upon the Monsoon in the United Provinces, as large stocks are being held up in the Punjab, especially in Ludhiana, to meet any failure of the rains in these Provinces, where the harvest was poor owing to the damage from the frost.

THE Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Divisional Police Officer and the Excise Superintendent of Mergui have been out dacoit-hunting for ten days at Palaw, and returned the other day with four dacoits who were concerned in a dacoity with firearms. These men were arrested before the search party arrived on the scene, but some of the gang have not been arrested. The case will be committed to the Sessions, but the D. S. P. having investigated this case and another murder case, he will be debarred from prosecuting at the next Criminal Sessions, and there is no officer of the rank of A. S. P. to conduct the cases for the Crown; so probably a Crown prosecutor will have to be specially appointed, as happened at the last Sessions.

AT the annual General Meeting of the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., the Chairman, Sir [illegible] Muir, Bart., said that as the water power was inadequate in four of the factories, the River Munaar was being stopped and a water course cut which would supply ample water; while turbines there being arranged for to develop 240 horse power which would be transmitted by an electric installation to the factories requiring it. The Chairman added that the quality of the tea was not as high as had been anticipated, and this was probably due to soil being somewhat deficient in phosphoric acid and potas. The services of an Agricultural Chemist Mr. F. T. Holbrook have been obtained, and it is hoped that he will be able to make suggestions as to manuring or otherwise treating the bushes which will lead to the desired result. Mr. Holbrook, who is now in Ceylon, will visit Travancore at the end of August.

"The King particularly desires that the historic name of 'The Mall, should be retained as heretofore." The King's wish is the expression of all sensible people upon the senseless designation, "Processional-road," which has already to some extent been applied to the avenue from the Victoria Memorial to the Admiralty. The new name was redolent more of a suburban side street leading from Port Arthur Avenue to Tsushima Terrace, than of a historic part of London. That processions will pass along it is no plea, for it would be as apposite to call a street leading to a station "Cab-street." Nowadays we do not name our streets by adjectives; that was the case only long ago, when the adjective was really descriptive, as in "High-street." But arguments are unnecessary to justify the King's intervention, which, as usual in all such matters is the embodied commonsense of his subjects.

MOSCOW AND THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn writing in the "Pall Mall" says: In Moscow you may get a clearer view of the forces at work than in cosmopolitan St. Petersburg, where the issues are apt to be confused by the complex character of the interests involved. Moscow is truly Russia. It has an appearance that is unique—absolutely apart from any other capital of the world. Wonderful the animation of its streets, filled with people of a hundred nationalities, all tributaries of this great Empire; still more wonderful the architecture, so Eastern, so strange, so fantastic. Nowhere in the world, probably, exists a more striking monument than the Kremlin, with its assemblage of white-walled palaces and churches. A marvel of marvels is the Church of the Assumption, where the Tsars are consecrated for their work of Empire. It is a riot of Byzantinism mixed with Lombardy, barbaric, if you will, in bad taste, but overpowering in its sense of splendour and incredible wealth. Walls and columns from floor to ceiling blaze with gold and precious stones. An ikon, locked in a cabinet upon the altar steps, bears a necklace of incomparable worth. Here is a very profusion of earthly treasures poured out in presumed homage to the Heavenly King.

We do not forget that to-day marks the birthday of the Emperor. That is why the flags fly in the streets, adding new notes of colour to the green and red and blue of the house-fronts and to those astonishing and dazzling effects that come from sunlight upon gilded domes and minor cupolas of white and blue that pierce the sky with their great golden crosses hung about with chains. The churches are filled to-day with worshippers, who pray for the health and safety of the Tsar.

There are outward signs of loyalty—almost, as you might imagine, of contentment. But Moscow is not contented. Under its wondrous garb of Orientalism, which gives it a false air of aloofness and of an existence that must be faerie and unreal, there is much thinking in directions that are Western in their inspirations. This ancient centre of Muscovy is, in its inmost core, a renovator, almost a revolutionary. The note of reform sounds clearer and sharper here than in the heavier atmosphere of St. Petersburg. In the University they dream of the new and revolutionised Russia. I carried a card to a Professor, M. Wernadsky, who occupies the chair of Mineralogy. He took part in the recent meetings of the Zemstvos, and is, indeed, a member of the directing committee. With the hospitality that is characteristic of the nation, the Professor and his wife—equally enthusiastic with her husband in the great cause of reform—invited me to breakfast. As we sat at table, talk flowed in political channels. The Professor believes ardently in the possibilities of the situation. For him the masses of Russian peasantry are capable of being led upon a straight and ever-broadening path of popular representation. He resented the idea that they could not choose the men fitted to guide their destinies. There is more instinction in the class, or, perhaps, more political comprehension, than we have given them credit for in the West. From these broad principles we came to talk of the question of the University. Here is an extraordinary state of things. Since January, when students were killed in the street in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and arrested in large numbers, secondary education has been at a standstill throughout Russia. The students have refused to attend their classes whilst the attitude of the Government remains what it is. The Government-appointed Rectors have, on their part, adopted rules and regulations which the "civics" regard as odious and oppressive. Side by side with this revolt of the students is a struggle between the teaching body and the high authorities. For one hundred years the Universities of Russia enjoyed autonomy. They appointed their own Rectors and their own Deans of Faculty. The third Alexander removed that privilege, and the present régime has driven the iron heel still farther into the corporate neck of the University. Deans of Faculty are now nominated by the Government, and they are invariably—to believe their fellows—the worst professors. Either they are young, with no experience; old, with no capacity, or merely poor, with a desire to gain the extra emolument involved in the position. The professors generally side with the students, but have not sympathised, naturally, with all their ebullitions. The Government has proceeded in a characteristic way to solve the difficulties of the situation. "If," reads a Ministerial circular, "the disorders of the students do not cease by the autumn, the professors will be dismissed." "Fancy," ejaculated one of the professoriate, "holding a menace of that sort over our heads for four months!" Should, however, order not be restored, the universities and academies will be closed, and ten million young men deprived of the means of continuing their studies. It is easy to imagine the effect upon the rising generation of this shutting-down of the educational mill.

After leaving Professor Wernadsky, I happened upon Prince Sergius Troubetzkoy, also a prominent Reformer and member of the Zemstvos Congress. "I am looking forward to the day when I can become Conservative," he said, "but at present there is nothing to conserve. You have an Imperial ukase one day which is destroyed by a Ministerial circular the next. The latter is much the more important document. Autocracy is more limited than constitutional monarchy. One could hardly compare, for instance, the personal powers of Nicholas II. with those of the Kaiser Wilhelm. Peter the Great would certainly have given a Constitution to Russia; he was persuaded of the necessity of Municipal institutions, and tried to implant them in his authoritative way. I say that in the interests of autocracy itself we should have a Constitution. The present administrative machine is immense, unwieldy, and without real power. We have, for instance three distinct external policies dictated by different groups in the Government. How can a Minister know what are the true interests of the people without representative institutions?

"To grant the reforms would be to increase the power of the Throne. The people are always for the Tsar. Russia is a democratic country. There are nobles, but no real aristocracy; we have no primogeniture. Each functionary who has served a certain number of years and wears the cross of Vladimir becomes a noble. Before the emancipation of the serfs the nobles only could hold landed property. Now that privilege belongs to all classes. There is no social and economic base for an aristocracy. Take my own case. We are descended from one of the oldest families in Russia, right from Rurik, in the ninth century. The title not descending to any one person, but to all the children, there are to-day several hundred Prince Troubetzkoys. There are princes who are doctors, professors, 'petits fonctionnaires,' who [illegible]. Less than half the land belongs to the nobles, the other half is held by the Crown and the peasantry. The property of the nobles is mortgaged to the extent of a milliard, five hundred million roubles (£150,000,000.) What class in the country can give a good price for the land except the peasant? He is a perfect glutton for the soil, willing to impoverish himself to obtain it. An immense territory has already passed into his hands."

Notwithstanding his argument that Russia is a democracy, ready and fit for democratic institutions, Prince Troubetzkoy does not support the majority of the Zemstvos in wishing for universal suffrage. He thinks the time is not ripe for it. "We should have a bad regime for some years if we adopted it. It is a system most favourable to the fossification of public opinion. Look how it works in Bulgaria, and even in Austria, where the Governments get the candidates elected they want.

"We must have a Constitution to enable us to reorganize the army and navy, and the universities and colleges will not 'march' without it. If not, we shall be obliged to liquidate secondary education."

The Prince is one of those who look for a speedy Imperial answer to the country's demand for new institutions. "We shall accept whatever is given as a 'point de depart,'" he observed.

At the moment of my calling upon him the Prince was occupied in producing a newspaper to be the organ of the Zemstvos. "I am not allowed," he said, laughing, "to speak of the recent congress, but I shall publish the committee's report upon it; everybody will know what it refers to."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES CHOSEN.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

TSAR AND THE ZEMSTVOISTS.

SOLEMN MASS FOR THE RUSSIAN DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Reuter (Washington), states that exchanges are in progress between Tokio and St. Petersburg, via Washington, for the meeting of General Linievitch and Marshal Oyama in the Far East to sign an armistice in order to pave the way for the Washington Conference.

It is authoritatively stated that Count Neledoff will be the Russian and Marquis Ito the Japanese plenipotentiary to the Washington Conference.

Washington remains the sole source of the information about peace and this is limited to the barest statements.

The Russian Foreign Office denies there is any exchange of views regarding an armistice.

The Russian Council of Ministers has approved the final text of the first twenty-five paragraphs for the proposed representative Assembly which will be officially styled a Legislative and Consultative institution.

At a meeting held of Polish leaders at Warsaw it was agreed that it was hopeless for Poland to expect anything from the present Russian Government. The Poles must now unite and work for national aims.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Tsar's final decision regarding giving an audience will be communicated to the Zemstvoists on Monday.

The Zemstvoists are determined that the audience must bear a political character.

The question of the reception of the deputation eclipses that of peace in the public mind.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A solemn mass for those fallen in the battle of Tsushima was held at St. Petersburg to-day and attended by the Dowager Empress and several Grand Dukes.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

M. Avellan has resigned the Russian Ministry of Marine.

A BRITISH STEAMER OVERDUE.

Supposed Sunk by the Russians.

The British steamer Ikhona from Singapore to Yokohama is a week overdue, and it is feared she has been sunk by the Russians.

THE LYING IN-STATE OF M. DELYANNIS

Foreign Condolences.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Thousands filed past M Delyannis lying-in-state throughout yesterday.

The Delyannists will probably ask the King to appoint a leader.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Great Britain, France and Italy have sent the warmest condolences to Greece regarding the assassination of M. Delyannis.

The body lay in state in the catafalque at the Chamber yesterday.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup :—

Airship	1
Whistling Crow	2
Thunderbolt	3

HONOURS FOR EGYPT.

The King has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Boutros Pacha and a Knight Commandership of the same Order on Mr. Vincent Corbett.

THE GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Hottentot Rebels Still not Subdued.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Germans have been unsuccessfully endeavouring for many months to subdue the rebels in South-West Africa. The Hottentots on the 2nd instant captured Warmbad and seized the stores there, the German officers escaping. The enemy subsequently captured the supply depot at Kalkfontein.

THE SHAH IN VIENNA.

Received by the Austrian Emperor.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Vienna where he was received by the Emperor and proceeded to Hofburg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Tension Increases.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

It is understood that M. Rouvier, in view of the seriousness of the German pressure and the real anxiety in French political circles regarding German intentions, hesitates about refusing to accept the Conference on Morocco, notwithstanding the emphatic assurance from England that she will give the fullest support to French policy.

The British have given a positive refusal regarding the Conference which complicates the situation somewhat.

It is an undoubted fact that the French Army Corps on the frontier are being brought up to their full strength and leave to officers has been restricted.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

M. Rouvier has abandoned the Ministry of Finance and taken to Foreign Affairs only.

The German Ambassador Prince Radolin is conducting the important discussions with M. Rouvier.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

M. Merlou succeeds M. Rouvier as Minister of Finance.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Second Test Match Abandoned.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

England in the first innings made 282 and Australia 181, Darling scoring 41 runs.

In the second innings England has made 151 runs for 5 wickets, Maclaren scoring 79 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The second test match between England and Australia has been abandoned owing to drenching rain.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Lancashire has beaten Kent by eight wickets.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by two wickets.

The matches between Warwickshire and Cambridge University, and Leicestershire and Surrey were drawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent from London, wiring on June 16, states :—

England was six hours making 258 runs. The bowling was accurate, mostly on the leg side. There were seven fieldsmen on the on side.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi on the 15th.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

A Roman Law Professor to be appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The 'Englishman" special correspondent from London, wiring on June 16, states :—

The University College, London, is shortly to appoint a Professor of Roman Law.

A RAINSTORM IN CALCUTTA

TRAMWAY SERVICE DISLOCATED.

A gale of unwonted severity blew over Calcutta last night and did considerable damage. There was a terrible downpour of rain for about five minutes which partially flooded the streets, while a hurricane of accompaning wind blew away large trees out their roots, smashed up telephone and tramway wires and blew down many huts. The tramway service was dislocated for the rest of the night, and to-day it is as hot as ever.

Vessels coming in from the Coast ports report a strong breeze in the Bay, but stifling weather.

MAHRATHA CONGRATULATIONS TO JAPAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM MR. HAYASHI.

POONA, JUNE 18.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, president of the public meeting which was held recently in Poona to congratulate Japan for its great victories, has received the following reply from Japan's Consul-General at Bombay :—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that a public meeting was held among your citizens and a resolution was passed in connection with Japan's continued success on land and sea in the present war. In compliance with your request I shall take an early opportunity to transmit your message to the Tokio Government. Meanwhile, allow me to convey to you, and through you to your fellow citizens, my hearty thanks for the wishes to my country."

AN ORDINATION SERVICE AT POONA.

An ordination service was held this morning at St. Mary's Church, Poona, when Revd. Sridhar Shantwani Surwayanshi was ordained priest by the Lord Bishop. The candidate was presented for ordination by Revd. Hatchell, Chaplain of St Mary's in the absence of the Archdeacon of Bombay. A large congregation was present throughout the service at which Revds. D. Coeslogen, Hatchell, Gardiner, Henwood, and Rawbart assisted. The sermon was preached by Revd. McNeill. The service was fully choral.

DOCK REST HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

A much-needed rest house or restaurant built at the expense of the Calcutta Port Commissioners was opened last evening for the convenience of shipmasters at Kidderpore Docks. It is named Fairweather House after Captain J. Fairweather of the steamer Vortigern who initiated the scheme. It is a combined recreation and boarding establishment. The building has two storeys : there are sixteen beds upstairs each in a separate cubicle and four nice large bathrooms. On the ground floor is a fine billiard-room, dining-room and reading room, all nicely furnished. Captain Eaton W. Petley, R. N., C. I. E., is President of the House and Mr. W. R. C. Jewell, Honorary Secretary.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to announce that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the issue of gratuity to officers, N. C. O's and men including the Imperial Service troops of the Tibet Mission escort. The gratuity will be at the rate of Rs. 12 per share for British and Rs. 12 for native soldiers and will be admissable to heirs of those killed or died of disease as well as to others, also to followers. The grant is admissible to all who served beyond Silliguri between 13th December 1903 and 23rd September 1904, both dates inclusive. The Brigadier-General gets fifty-seven shares, Colonels on staff and Colone's I. M. S. forty, Colonels and Lieut-Colonels thirty-two, Majors sixteen, Captains twelve, Lieutenants seven and half, warrant officer four and native officers and men on usual scale. The Commandant, Baratpur Imperial Service transport train receives eleven shares, his senior Assistant Commandant nine, and the rest in proportion. Local and temporary rank will be recognised in making the distribution.

Mr J H Bernand to be second in command 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

The Hon Mr Justice Richards to be Commandant Allahabad Volunteers Rifles.

Major R Chisholm resigns his commission in the Madras Railway Volunteers and Captain A Thomson in the Poona Volunteer Rifles

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A regulation, amending the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886, is to come into force on notification by the Chief Commissioner, is published ; as also new rules relating to Courts in Berar.

Captain McCarrison, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, has three months' leave.

Mr. G. H. White officiates as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, vice Mr. Waterfield on leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction has been given for a complete survey by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of a two-foot six inch railway between Gurmasaini Hill, Mourbhanj, via Chaibassa to a point on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Chakerdharpur and Sini with a reconnaissance to the same line between Nursingpur and Chakulia.

PRESENTATION OF A KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

In response to the invitation issued by Mr. A. C. Logah, Commissioner, Central Division, a large gathering of spectators was present, this afternoon, at the Council Hall to witness the presentation of a Kaiser-i-Hind 2nd Class Silver Medal to Pandit Ram Sahoy Pathock. Mr. Logan arrived under a Mounted Police escort and soon after taking chair addressed the assembly. He said :—

Gentleman,—This Durbar has been convened for the purpose of presenting Pandit Ram Sahoy Pathock with the Silver Kaiser-I-Hind Medal conferred upon him by the Government of India. The character and career of the Pandit are no doubt known to most of you, but in order to show the reasons for which the honour has been conferred on him, I will read to you the letter from Colonel Glennie, Chief Engineer, Bombay Command who recommended Pandit Ram Sahoy Pathock for the honour :—"I have the honour to inform you that the Head-Clerk of this office, Pundit Ram Sahoy Pathock has since his arrival at Poona instituted a Charitable Dispensary at which gratuitious medical help is extended to all who wish to avail themselves of that institution. The Pandit himself manages this in the mornings and evenings during his spare time, and he has done this without interfering with his official work. I learn that wherever he has served viz : Bareily, Allahabad, Lahore and Lucknow, since 1872, he has done the same, contributing to this worthy object not only a good deal of his leisure time but some of his salary. This he has done from motives of charity and public spirit, and in conformity with the traditions of his family, some of his ancestors having been Pandits and Physicians at the Court at Narukhabad. His services were much appreciated by the several communities above as the copies of Memorials presented to him which I enclose will show. I bring the matter to your notice as I consider the public spirit he has shown and his desire to promote the well being of his fellow beings is most commendable and feel that the ignorance of the Government of India of his unostentatious but constant devotion to the poor people has alone prevented this being recognised officially. I might add that besides this, he has provided for teaching Sanscrit to his coreligionists at a temple at Tokeghat in the Narukhabad District, devoting for this object the whole revenue of his property in the Aligarh tahsil of the above district after paying the Government taxes and land revenue. As stated above this voluntary extra work has in no way interferred with his official duties, which he has carried out to my complete satisfaction." These gentleman are the services for which the Government of India have been pleased to confer adecoration on Pandit Ram Sahoy. You will observe that they are all acts of philanthropic and not of official character, which affords another illustration of the desire of Government that its honours should not be confined to those who have earned them by distinguished official service, but should be conferred on those also who in a private capacity contribue materially to the welfare of the people, and gain such general esteem as Pandit Ram Sahoy appears to enjoy.

The Pandit then advanced and received his medal from the Commissioner. After the usual distribution of "pan" and flowers the Durbar closed.

THE Washington correspondent of the "Times" tells a story about the United States and China. Writing on may 28 Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister to China, who arrived at Chefoo on his way to Pekin, reports that the stories of the intended Chinese boycott of American goods are based on a misunderstanding concerning the new American legislation against Chinese immigration. This will interest the Germans, who, according to a Berlin telegram expect to profit by disagreements between China and the United States, and are doing their best to foment discord.

MR. ASKWITH, the commissioner appointed by the War Office to deal with the Army boot-makers, met the masters and men at Raunds on May 30, and a prolonged deliberation ensued. At seven o'clock a mass meeting of workers was held at Raunds Woodbine Club, attended by Mr. Askwith, commissioner for the War Office, and Mr. Freak, general president of the union. Councillor Gribble, strike manager, read a revised and detailed statement provisionally agreed to in the afternoon by representatives of both sides. Mr. Gribble pointed out that although the prices were not what he would like to see by a long way, nor what the workers ought to have, still they were all they would get on present contracts. He strongly recommended the strikers to accept proposals. If they were accepted the work would commence at once, and all who had come out on strike would be back on Monday. He pointed out that they had secured the certainty of the original statement being accepted for next year's contracts. It was decided to accept the proposals, there being only eight or 10 dissentients. Work has therefore been resumed.

THE SPORTSMAN.

BY

E. H. COOPER

(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," &c.).

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He is and always has been the backbone of racing in England. He is the man whom one points to when the members of the Anti-Gambling League rage furiously together. He moves about among backers and bookmakers like a breath of fresh air in an oven. A person who wished to indicate in a word the difference between the racing world of England and other countries, would point to the sportsman and say that he was an exclusively British product. The American racing man regards his racecourse as a small inferior kind of Wall Street, where railway shares are represented—and very badly represented—by horses, and stockbrokers by bookmakers. The ordinary Parisian regards Auteuil and Longchamps as places where his wife likes to show her new hats, and where himself, if fate is kind, may find money to pay for them. To his mind all the points of difference between Longchamps and the petits-chevaux tables at Dinard are in favour of the petits-chevaux table. Out of England I never met a sportsman.

Such a person as I have in my mind is mostly rather a noisy man. His fellow visitors in the Rutland Arms at Newmarket and in the racecourse Stands afterwards hear a good deal of him. As we others sit at breakfast a young earthquake seems suddenly to be born in the hotel ; doors bang, tables shiver, a shower of hats tumble down from the hat rack, shouts fill rooms and passages, and a small army of persons begin running hither and thither. The sportsman has come out of his bedroom and is asking for breakfast. He espies a friend half way down the coffee-room, and calls out the cheerful information that "King Richard won his trial this morning and everybody in the stable is full of confidence. A thoroughly good horse, old chap, you may take my word for it. 'Put your shirt on him everytime he runs,' as poor Jim used to tell us about that colt by Wisdom out of Nudity. Funny young dog he was, and an awfully fine brute that Nudity colt was too." By this time the sportsman is seated at his table, devouring omelette by the tablespoonful, toast by the rackful, and an occasional muffin when his eye happens to glance towards the dish. He is fragrantly clean, well shaven, immaculately dressed ; he eats food at a fearful pace but his strong teeth crash through each mouthful like a steam-hammer banishing any thought of indigestion ; his eyes are as clear as a ten year old boy's, his voice as fresh and strong as a young singer's ; he is going up to the racecourse to-day to enjoy the spectacle of six or seven races, and perhaps win £5 on two or three of them. If he hears of a 'stone-blind certainty' he will put £10 on it. The late Admiral Rous used to call him 'the ten pound man,' and was never tired of instituting favourable comparisons in every possible respect between him and the plunger—a person whom the Admiral hated poisonously.

It is no slight advantage to the serious betting person to have a friend of this description, for when he is talking about a horse, he is talking of a subject which he knows something about, and his advice is invaluable. Ten minutes' stroll with him in the paddock before the race will save you from any number of idiotic bets. A French horse who at Lincoln in March was as fat as a barrel, and came in so far last that you thought he was winning the next race, is walking round the paddock at Ascot in June trained to the hour, his coat like satin, the fat gone, muscle showing everywhere, and on tiptoe with excitement. The sportsman points him out to you, ridicules the Lincoln form, shakes his head a little over the excitement, but recommends a small bet on him. He himself secures £10 to £1 which is his idea of a small bet and you go in search of the great Mr. Lunn, also a sportsman in his way, who is just now lamenting the slackness of business : "But it's looking up," the famous bookmaker adds cheerfully ; "I've booked nearly a half crown's worth of bets during the last few minutes, and a man has just been up to me with a white face and shaking knees, proposing to put half a sovereign on Elm. His courage failed him at the last minute, but the sight of a piece of gold again was very refreshing."

You wait modestly for the end of this oration and then ask "the price of the French horse."

"Spell his name, old chap, if you're shy of pronouncing it," says Lunn affably. "The horses may be painted with flags of the countries they belong to, but I haven't been into the paddock to see them, so I'd rather have the name."

"I mean Antibes," you murmur, looking round rather shyly at some giggling bystanders.

"Oh, do you ? Well, if I'd got such a classy accent I'd be proud to air it. You can have a hundred to twelve ; but make it sixpences if you can, because my bag won't hold any more pennies."

"I want tens. A friend of mine has just got tens."

"I want a new suit, two new hats, a villa at Monte Carlo, and a quiet lunch party with the King," says Lunn politely ; "it's a shame we none of us get what we want, isn't it ? Now, old man, take a hundred to twelve ? "

"All right ; a thousand to a hundred and twenty."

"Halfpennies ? "

"Pounds, please."

The real sportsman is mostly a good-natured man. He passes on "tips" to every friend and acquaintance on the course, and—an even more useful work—begs his young plunging friend not to make an ass of himself in backing them. I remember one such person in the days of my own foolish youth, a quiet friendly soul with £100,000 a year and a love of horse-racing which took him season after season to every reputable race meeting in the country. He had two fillies running in the One Thousand Guineas, and told me which was the best of them.

"Thanks awfully," I said with the heartiest gratitude ; "I'll go and put £10 each way on her."

"Shall you ? " he asked with a little dry smile.

"Well, I think she'll win. I've got £2 each way on her myself."

I eyed my friend doubtfully for a moment, then blushed as a person of twenty can sometimes blush even nowadays, and struck a nought off my bet.

It is a matter of continual amazement to the ordinary gambler how our friend the sportsman can find any interest in races without betting. Yet sometimes for some reason or other, this man will be present at every day of a race meeting and never put a penny on a race. It is more easy to understand men like the late Duke of Westminster and the late Lord Falmouth, who never betted at all, than a man who can test and taste all the excitement of a bet on one or two races, and then without an effort stay outside Tattersall's Ring for a week, retaining all his interest in the sport. My friend the sportsman will come to a meeting like Chester, and state with perfect truth that it is folly to back horses on a course which can only be described as "three times round a frying-pan and up the handle." Horses and jockeys, he says, are afraid to go at any pace at all till the last furlong ; then there is a general frantic scramble and some outsider wins by putting out his tongue on the post. The backer of five winners a day could not enjoy the races more than my friend does ; he inspects the horses in the paddock with as much interest as ever, he even demands tips and discusses them as eagerly as any of us, but he will not bet a penny. The result is that he is the only person in the Grosvenor Hotel at night who is not as sulky as a bear and as quarrelsome as a child with chicken-pox.

The late Mr. Abington Baird, whose demerits were pointed out by numerous newspapers on every possible occasion (but who was a good deal less black than he was painted, though I am not concerned to deny that he may have had some other points of resemblance to the devil), was an all round sportsman of no small calibre. He was a very fine rider, perhaps he and Captain Roddy Owen were the two finest gentlemen riders of the century. He ran his horses very fairly straight, considering the gang of scoundrels with whom he was mixed up during his turf career His bets on the average could not be called large, and he would any day rather ride a winner than back one. His patronage of the prize ring may have been a trifle out of date, but it was generous and discriminating, and a good many better men than "Squire" Abington's critics have arranged and betted on prize fights.

Some very fine sportswomen used to go the round of the English racecourses some years ago, the best-known of them being the famous "Mr. Manton's" under which name the late Duchess of Montrose, used to own her racehorses. I have seen her when she was considerably over seventy, standing outside the railings at Ascot, by special permission of the stewards owing to her shortsightedness, in a white flannel dress and a red sash, begging the nearest policeman to describe to her how her horse was getting on. The famous "all scarlet" jacket was as conspicuous throughout a race as it was unlucky at the end, and the information mostly ran : "I'm afraid Cannon's getting his whip up, your Grace." "I'm afraid he's beginning to ride ; I'm afraid your Grace is beat ;" upon which, if report speaks truly, the Duchess' comments on horse, trainer, and jockey would become more emphatic than is usual with ladies, even when they have lost their money. "Mr. Manton's" bets were not, however, of very serious dimensions and she loved racing in purely sporting fashion. Her house at Newmarket was the centre of the "society" racing world for many years and adjoining it is a church which she built for the stable folk of Newmarket, the services being arranged entirely to suit stable hours. I believe—but my memory may be at fault—that it is about her second husband, Mr. Sterling Crawford, that a delightful story is told with regard to Newmarket "language." His behaviour to everyone of the female sex, from his wife down to the infant daughter of a tout, was wonderful to behold. Above all he would never swear in the presence of a year-old baby if he had any reason to suspect that it was a girl. On one occasion he found himself, accompanied by several ladies, in the presence of a jockey who had just lost a race for him by a stupid blunder. He stood speechless in front of the delinquent for a moment, then looked wildly at his wife and a little girl on one hand, and at three ladies, who showed, however, no signs of moving. At last the gentleman whose language in its higher flights could terrify the most hardened stable lad in Newmarket, turned to the offender and gasped out : "You—you—naughty, naughty, naughty jockey."

Looking round the sporting world to-day, I should say that the best all-round sportsman in it was the King. Royal personages are mostly obliged to patronise various amusements, so to speak professionally ; they must take up all popular taste as a matter of duty ; they must visit a national "show" like the Derby very much as they open Parliament or visit a gigantic bazaar. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who certainly had no affection for the Turf, went to the Derby, and to Ascot more than once But King Edward's heart is in sport ; he shoots, yachts and races, year after year with the same enjoyment and open zest. Chiefly owing to the good management of Lord Marcus Beresford, ably assisted by Mr. Walker, who manages the stud farm at Sandringham, and Mr. Richard Marsh, who trains the Royal horses at Newmarket, the King's racing stud for the past seven years has been one of which any sportsman might be proud. It is curious though presumably a natural result of their German blood, that so few other members of the Royal family share the King's tastes in this respect.

Next Week :

"THE GAMBLER," BY E. H. COOPER.

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FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY VS. THE YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

Two military teams meeting for the first time in connection with the Harwood League competition attracted naturally a larger gathering of spectators than hitherto, for it is the military of whom much is expected in connection with the present League. The military element, as might have been expected, predominated. As previously arranged there was the usual "Saturday Enclosure" which was also well patronised and the necessary gate-money must have amounted to something. This fixture from the opening of the League competitions was considered one worthy of notice, as the military stand foremost in every point of the game, and considering that two of this element were pitted against one another in their national game it was no surprise that a good contest was looked forward to. The game opened in favour of Yorkshires who within three minutes of the start annexed the first goal of the evening. This remained the verdict till the half time whistle was piped and the teams left the field to refresh themselves with the score standing at one goal to love in favour of the Yorkshires. The second half also opened in favour of the Infantry men, who, however, seemed noticeably lacking at this stage in their passing tactics, otherwise they should have added. On the other hand, the Gunners seemed equal to the occasion and were not long in equalising matters. With a combined effort the Infantrymen endeavoured their utmost to add, but failed and the match ended as follows :—

Yorkshire Regiment	1 Goal
Royal Artillery	1 Goal

The game to-morrow (Tuesday) will be between the Rovers and the Y. M. C. A.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON, who is sixty-eighty, has just completed half a century's work as a soldier, for it was in 1855 that he was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. He was just in time to serve at Scutari, and he went with distinction through the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the Siege of Lucknow. The China War, the first Boer War, the Egyptian War, and Tel-el-Kebir and the Nile Campaign stand also to his credit; and he has been Quartermaster General to Forces and Inspector-General of Fortifications.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Brewers and Cotton Growing.

COTTON SPINNING AN INVESTMENT.

THE JAPANESE LEATHER TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Except in Lancashire the connection between beer and cotton is not very close, but in Lancashire nothing is unconnected with the cotton trade, and therefore, it is natural and right that the brewers should form a committee to obtain subscriptions for the British Cotton-growing Association. A circular appeal has been issued signed by seven influential Lancashire brewers, and the following list of subscriptions already received or promised is appended :—Boddington's Breweries, Ltd., £1,000 ; Groves and Whitnall Ltd., £500 ; Mr. Edward Holt £500 ; Mr. John Rutherford, M.P., £1,000 Mr. W. T. Rothwell, £100 ; Threlfall's Brewery Co., Ltd., £1,000 ; Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., £1,000 ; Mr. E. A. Yerburgh, £1,000. It is an excellent beginning.

The large dividends declared by various cotton-spinning companies are something of an injury to the pessimistic spinner who is accustomed to maintain the general proposition that the industry is in a bad way. Some of these dividends, it is said, represent merely the success of a bare speculation, and might actually have been accomplished without any mill at all. Again, it must be remembered that many mills are run mainly upon loan capital at a comparatively low rate of interest, and a fair profit looks a very big one when it is concentrated upon the small amount of ordinary shares. The truth seems to be that Lancashire cotton spinning in its legitimate exercise is not the variable investment that it would seem to be from the alterations of loss and profit that appear in some of the declared dividends.

American business people have not the fine contempt for meetings and conventions that is common in Lancashire, and now the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushing Association has met to initiate a "Bureau of Publicity." This would seem to be very much like what we should call an advertisement department, and, as one of the speakers said, it "would make your head grow dizzy with the very greatness of the proposition." The seed crushers are said to represent 700 mills and an annual product of 100,000,000, but while there is a great export trade with Germany, Norway and Sweden, "the most persistent ignorance and prejudice exist against the products of this industry in the same States in which it operates." Therefore, the people in the Southern States are to be taught that cottonseed meal is the best and cheapest hog-feed in the world, and the tariffs that discourage and complicate the foreign business are to be met with a great extension of the home market. It is frankly acknowledge that the value of cottonseed meal and oil has been learnt from German experiments, but the time has come to take advantage of these. "Now I ask one of the speakers, and he provides his own answer : "Chip into the hat and advertise what we have. Send literature to the uneducated."

The war is certain to have a marked effect for good or evil in many industries. Amongst the inconvenient commercial effects of the war in the Far East is the scarcity of what is known as Tokio leather, of which a considerable quantity is used in England. One of the advantages of this particular variety is that it is strong and durable and at the same time very pliable. These qualities make it much in demand for certain purposes—amongst others the manufacture of belts and braces. Manufacturers of these goods now report that the stock of Tokio leather has been practically used up, and that the prospects of further supplies from Japan are very uncertain. It is said that the Japanese military authorities have forbidden the export of this leather, as they need it all themselves for accoutrements. It will be difficult to find any substitute for Tokio leather for a similar leather is not produced in any other country. The secret of its softness and strength is said to be in the nature of the water in which it is tanned and finished.

The chemical trade appears to be improving somewhat, as export business is reported to be fairly good, and some branches of the home trade are better. The volume of current business is perhaps not very great, the transactions being mainly in moderate quantities for early delivery, but there is no feeling of depression. Messrs. S. W. Royse and Co., in their circular report that in the heavy alkali branch values are steady but demand inactive. Makers of chlorates of potash and soda announce that they are heavily sold over the year. The exports of bleaching powder have so far been on a larger scale than last year, and the exports of soda compounds, although less in quantity, compare favourably in value with last year's.

It is announced in the German press that the lease of the Roumanian Crown petroleum fields to a syndicate headed by the Deutsche Bank is now practically complete. The tenure of the lease is stated to be for a period of fifty years, the fields having an area of 30,000 hectares (an hectare is equal to about 2½ acres). The terms of the lease provide for the State's participation in the profits of the working to the extent of 10 per cent of the gross and 25 per cent of the net profit. Three-quarters of the yield is to be refined, and from the profit of this operation the State is also to receive some benefits. The lessee undertakes to construct within ten years, 150 soudars 350 metres deep. Territory which within ten years has not been prospected and bored reverts to the State. For fifty years the lessee is privileged to import free of duty. The State also reserves to itself full freedom to tax petroleum. The present session of the Roumanian Parliament is to be extended to the 14th June, so that the bill providing for the lease may be introduced.

According to official statistics, the improvement of February and March in the German labour market was not maintained during April. Particularly was this the case in the coal-mining districts, upon which even the present activity in the iron and metal industries has had little effect. It is feared that the present satisfactory condition of these industries is not likely to be of long duration, and that the coming winter will bring with it an increase of unemployment in the German metal trade. The chemical, electrical, and textile industries are fully occupied, and likely to be so for some time to come. On the other hand, many handicrafts show a high percentage of unemployment, amongst others the tailors, confectioners, butchers, and masons. This is partly accounted for by the discharge of the army reservists on the 1st of April, a date which invariably brings with it a migration from the small towns and villages into the cities.

Egypt seems to be suffering a little from the defects of its qualities, or rather, perhaps, of its prosperities. As the "Egyptian Gazette" says, "the fellah buys land and borrows money, and all Egypt lives on him. If Europeans have acquired wealth in Egypt, the fellah is the basis of it all. Railways, ports, import and export houses are all for the fellah, for there are no industries in the country." As the fellah needs money, however, many industries of a kind are initiated for the purpose of supplying him with it. The public apply for shares, not for investment but for speculative purposes, and as land values in Egypt are intrinsically sound, "it is difficult to believe that proprietors know so little of the value of their lands that they sell at a price which justifies the shares of the purchasing company at once being doubled in value." All this confirms the current Manchester opinion of the Egyptian market. It is a good market, and may be a better, but sound and safe business is very difficult, and some merchants or manufacturers have been disposed to abandon it in despair.

The Calais lace trade has had on the whole a prosperous year. The Calais speciality of black silk lace has, however, for some time been in little demand, the sale of cotton and half-cotton (cotton and silk) laces having more than made up the balance. The

number of shuttle machines has not been increased, orders for the fine and expensive goods made by these machines having been so scare that quite one-third of the machines were idle throughout the greater part of 1904. At the present time there are at Calais 65 lace factories, with 2,200 machines, representing with their accessories a capital of about £1,800,000. The total value of their product in 1904 was about £2,800,000 or £400,000 more than in 1903. The United States still remain the town's best customer, the export thither amounting in 1904 to not less than one million sterling, or £200,000 more than in 1903. The total number of operatives, male and female, employed in the industry is about 30,000. The average wage paid to male operatives varies, from £2 to £3 per week, the remuneration of the female workers varying from ten to fifteen shillings weekly.

Reports received from Monte Video by Manchester shipping-houses are more favourable than for some time past, and orders for Manchester goods show a satisfactory improvement. Grey goods are, however, but slow of sale, especially sized domestics and T cloths, the demand being mainly for the purer makes from the United States and the cheaper makes of Lancashire cloths. Fancy striped drills in glace finish are selling well, as also some of the grey qualities for bag-making. Waste Osnaburgs for this purpose are, however, particularly quiet. White shirtings and other classes of bleached goods are brisk. Inquiries for the usual styles of prints are fairly numerous, but the prices offered are exceedingly low, owing to the increasing sales of Italian and other Continental goods. German printed trouserings and cheap makes of flannelettes are also imported to a considerable extent. Although the bulk of the coloured woven goods are shipped from Manchester, a large business is done by the American manufacturers, principally in blue denims and the better makes of regattas. Belgium is also a competitor in some styles of coloured goods, especially in wide ticks and awnings. Dress goods and serges for suitings are sent from Bedford, but the Continental makers of the cheaper grades seem to be considerably affecting this branch of the trade.

At present it looks as if the limit of 150,000 bales of new arrivals fixed for the next London wool auctions could not be reached. The feature of this season is still very much in evidence. Nearly half the wool on reaching London is forwarded direct to the various consuming centres. Out of 84,000 bales which have so far arrived, nearly one-half or more than 41,000 bales have been sent forward. If these forwarded wools are absorbed by users or are firmly held by importers, then the comparatively small quantity left for the July London auctions must be an additional source of strength to the market. At Bradford the position of spinners and manufacturers becomes more difficult every market day. Wool and tops continue their upward movement in values, whilst no corresponding advance can be obtained for either yarns or goods. So far as yarns are concerned, we hear on the best authority that spinners of several standard sorts can only do business at a loss of more than a pound a pack on every pack they sell.

Amongst the large orders for steel which have been placed in the United States this month or are about to be given out are 60,000 tons of structural material for the new Pennsylvania station in New York, and 50,000 tons for the new Manhattan bridge. Part of the steel for the station has already been tendered for, and the first tenders for the bridge material will probably be invited in June. Since the beginning of May the Pennsylvania railroad has increased its orders for steel rails to 135,000 tons, and the Baltimore and Ohio has lately given out orders for 10,000 steel freight cars, which will absorb 120,000 tons of plates and small shapes.

The latest evidence of the strained relations existing between Austria and Hungary is the serious discussion of a Customs separation. In Austria it is very largely taken for granted that the consequences of such a separation would be so disastrous for Hungary as to preclude the possibility of Hungary's ever seriously contemplating or desiring it. It was publicly stated, for instance, that in the event of Customs disunion, Hungary's loss from decreased export of grain would alone be 200 million crowns. But Count Arved Teleki, a member of the Hungarian Reichstag, takes a very different view of the probable consequences of separation. Hungary, he contends, is at the present moment rapidly developing a system of intensive agriculture, the growing market for which is not Austria but England. Quite recently, he states, the Government purchased a million crowns worth of English pigs to enable the Hungarian farmers to breed a description suitable to English tastes. Freezing works are springing up rapidly, and these, he thinks, are destined also to promote the export of poultry to the English market. For many years co-operative societies have been exporting "centrifugal butter" to England. A commissioner officially despatched to England stated that in the London produce market one could hear more Hungarian than in the market at Buda-Pesth. Hungary's export of agricultural produce to Austria, is, he says, 18 per cent. of the whole, while Austria's export to Hungary of manufactured articles, according to Austrian statistics, is 40 per cent. of the whole.

Southern Patagonia continues to be one of our most promising sources of wool supplies. Bull cablegrams early in the season stated that unusually heavy snowstorms had destroyed a quarter of a million sheep, but up to the present there has been no evidence in the wool exports of any such losses of sheep, and it is thought that the season's exports will amount to 40,000 bales or more. At the last London auction no fewer than 13,000 bales of this wool were disposed of, and it should be remembered that the weight of each bale is double that of an Australian bale. This year's clip shows great improvement in both breed and classification. As in other classes, buyers from the United States have secured the choicest clips at very high prices, the advance on prices, quotations being about 2d. per pound. Nearly the whole of the wool exported from Punta Arenas is of crossbred quality and just now is meeting with a very strong demand.

The Southern States seem to have developed a kind of productive and commercial enthusiasm, and a writer in the New Orleans "Picayune" remarks that, though the silkworm is a native of America, and he himself "has found in the woods of Texas large well-filled cocoons of yellow silk," there is no considerable production of raw silk in the States to supply the great manufacturing industry. In 1904 there were imported into the United States over 16,000,000 pounds of raw silk of the value of 46,000,000 dols. and the manufactured silk to the amount of 32,000,000 dols. while the American mills turned out more than 100,000,000 dols. worth of silk manufactures. In 1850 there were in the United States sixty-seven silk mills, turning out fabrics to the value of less than 2,000,000 dols. In 1900 there were 483 silk factories producing to the value of 107,000,000 dols. And now these insatiable Southern people are beginning to consider that the mulberry tree flourishes in their country, and that the raising of silkworms is nice work for women and children.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. AMPHITRITE.

H.M.S. AMPHITRITE, Captain Charles Windham C.V.O., A.D.C., arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 14th instant. The Amphitrite visited Bombay on her way to the Far East in June 1902. For the last two years, she was cruising in the China and Japan waters. She left Hongkong on the 21st March homeward bound and called at Singapore en route where she stayed for nine weeks, and thence proceeded to Trincomalee arriving there on the 4th June, then went to Colombo leaving the same on the 14th instant for Bombay. The Amphitrite will leave for Perim on Wednesday next. During the voyage from Colombo to Bombay she met with a few showers of rain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

JAINISM AND THE UNIVERSITY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Registrar of the University Bombay :—

Sir—On behalf of the Southern Mahratta Jain Association, we beg to submit the following for the favourable consideration of the Syndicate of the Bombay University.

1 Jain literature has been, the Association regrets to notice, hitherto totally neglected by the Bombay University. There is not one book in the whole curriculum of the Arts course that in any way represents that Literature. Neither the languages nor the philosophy section of the curriculum takes account of the vast mass of literature composed by ancient Jain scholars. In the eyes of our University, Sanscrit literature has hitherto been quite synonimous with Hindu literature. Similarly Indian philosophy has been considered to be confined to the schools that owe allegiance to vedic philosophy only. Budhism and Jainism are indeed admitted to have had some value in the estimation of the relative importance of the numerous factors that form Indian character. But the attention bestowed upon these two great schools has been very scanty. No original author has been availed of by our University for the purpose of imparting reliable and first-hand information regarding either Budhism or Jainism. Hindu philosophy and Hindu literature have together occupied the whole field and it is only at long distances that Jainism or Budhism are offered opportunity to peep into the Colleges and Examination halls of our Alma mater.

2. This neglect offers sad contrast to the care taken of several branches of ancient Hindu philosophy that can claim no superiority over the system so woefully neglected. The six schools of Hinduism, the Dwait and Adwait interpretations of Vedant, the Dharm shastra or Hindu Law, the Vedas and their subsidiary sciences like Nirukta have all appropriate places alloted to them in the University. This clearly shows that the advisers of the University in 'oriental learning' have been assiduously careful in making room for the study of every conceivable section of Hinduism as depicted in its ancient literature.

3. These facts become very astonishing when we bear in mind the fact that Indian literature is necessarily grouped according to the religious system into which India was divided in ancient time. There is no room for sectarianism in the affairs of a university. But it is the duty of a university, it should be remembered, to encourage the study as far as possible of every important shade of opinion that forms part of the history of a nation. Taken in this light, the conduct of our University seems to be guided by one-sided scholars of Indian literature, in its utter prescription of Jain and Budhist learning from its Arts curriculum.

4. The Association hopes that there will be no attempt to justify this sad neglect on the ground that these two literatures met their fate owing to their want of importance. Budhism, the direct offshoot or imitation of Jainism, is not the subject of the present application; we beg therefore to confine our attention to Jain literature only and point out to the Syndicate of the University that such an attempt, if made, would do gross injustice to the literature of a society that has played a very important part in bygone days and whose influence cannot be overrated even in the present economy of Indian society. Jain literature was for many days a 'terra incognita' to scholars. But of late the labours of Dr. Bhandarkar, Prof. Jacobi, Dr. Weber and others have thrown considerable light on its contents and later still, the awakening among the Jains themselves has brought to public notice a great number of Jain works of great merit than was ever before imagined. It will be improper on the part of the University if it were to continue in the same method of neglect as before with reference to the growing importance of this literature.

5 Happily, the University of Madras has been apparently the first to correct the error of the past by prescribing a Jain work called गद्य चिंतामणि for its F. A. Examination. A large number of works that deserve similar recognition at the hands of the University, have also been published during the past few years. In the Kavya branch, चंद्रप्रभ by वीरसेन and धर्मशर्माभ्युदय by हरिश्चंद्र published in the "Kavyamala Series of the Nirnayasagar Press are works of the highest literary merit and may be respectively prescribed for the Intermediate and the B. A. examination of our University. आत्मानुशासन by श्री गुणभद्र or some selected chapters from the महापुराण of श्री जिनसेनाचार्य would be fitting in every respect for a place in the P. E. Examination. सर्वार्थसिद्धि, न्यायदीपिका, समयसार and many such works would be eligible for being prescribed in the voluntary course of the two higher Examinations in Arts.

6 The Association hopes that the Syndicate will be good enough to consider this subject in the light of these facts and remove the wrong done so long to Jain literature. The overlooking of the claims of Jain literature by the University has led to the study of sectarian misrepresentations of Jainism in Brahmin works like the "Shakar" Bhashya while the original works thus criticised have been shut out from the doors of the University. The Association begs that you will kindly inform the undersigned as to what the Syndicate has resolved upon in this connection.—We have, &c.

MANECKCHAND PANACHAND,
President.
A. B. LATTHE, M. A.
Hon. Secretary, Vidya Vibhaga, S. M. Jain Association.

Kurundavad, 14th June 1905.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET IMPUGNED.

WE published some days ago a synopsis of a letter addressed to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds and properties by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., solicitors on behalf of their clients Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and others, in which an attempt was made to impugn the authority of the Trustees to deal with the large sums of money under their control in the manner they had been doing and demanding an inspection of the title deeds and other documents in the possession of the Trustees, and threatening legal proceedings in case of refusal. The letter was believed to be an offshoot of the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the Parsee community, convened by the Trustees at Allbless Bang, in the matter of proselytism among the Parsees. Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors to the Trustees have now replied to the letter, to the address of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, in the following terms :—

"We have received instructions to reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo addressed to the Trustees of the Funds and properties of the Parsee Punchayet. The delay in answering it is due to unavoidable circumstances. The avowed object is to procure for your clients inspection of the trust deeds under which our clients act and of the cases recently submitted for the opinion of Messrs. Scott, Inverarity and Davar and their opinion thereon, and in reply to this request we are instructed to say that the Trustees will give your clients inspection of the documents referred to at our office. It seems to our clients, however, that inasmuch as your clients have never before asked for inspection nor been refused it, it would have been better, if they had confined their letter to a request to be allowed to see the documents instead of supplementing their request, as they have thought fit to do, by a number of statements, some of which are wholly inaccurate, needlessly offensive and calculated to give an entirely, false impression as to our clients' position and attitude as Trustees, and have nothing to do with the avowed object of your letter. As it appears to be the intention of your clients to institute legal proceedings against our clients in connection with some or all of the matters, to which your letter refers, our clients would prefer to reserve their answer to the charges, which your clients have thought fit to make against them, until those proceedings have been instituted."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PIETERMARITZBURG correspondent sends an amusing extract from the minutes of the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, under date October 18, 1852 :—"Resolved—That Mr. Morland be informed that the Commissioners can no longer allow the safety of the Community to be endangered by the freedom of his Lion, and hence direct that he be forthwith confined in a place of safety, or otherwise he will be destroyed. That the Town Clerk be directed to forward a copy of this decision to Mr. Morland and to see that the terms of it be carried out. It is somewhat obscure whether it was Mr. Morland or his lion which was to be destroyed. One takes it from the context that it must have been the lion, however. Life in Pietermaritzburg in those days must have been mildly exciting.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

General rain has fallen in Burma and Assam There is nearly general rain in Bengal and West Coast up to Ratnagiri and light local showers in the West Himalayas and submountain districts. Moulmein reports 4 inches, Mangalore 3, Mergui, Rangoon and Diamond Island 2 1/2 inches, Chittagong and Goa 2 inches, Tavoy, Bassein Minbu, Narayanganj, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Darjeeling, Karwar and Cuddapah 1 1/2 inches, Bogra, Tezpur, Dinajpur, Calicut 1 inch. General rain may be expected in Burma Assam and the southern half of the West Coast and local rain in Bengal.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The rainfall has been general, but lighter than yesterday in Burma Coast, West Coast and Assam. Local rain has fallen in Bengal and light scattered showers in interior Burma, United and Central Provinces and Madras. Mangalore reports 4 inches, Tavoy 3 1/2, Mergui 2 1/2, Moulmein 1 1/2, Silchar, Mymensingh, Shillong, Mercara, Calicut, and Trivaudrum 1. More or less general rain is likely in Burma Coast, West Coast and Assam, and local rain in Bengal and interior Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 943 tons, Capt. R. J. Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high S. W. sea, from Karachi to Dwarka and thence moderating. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi, Captain T.S. Mylerist, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Hodeida met with moderate N. S. W. winds, and high sea. The Wilson Line steamer Dido, Captain G. E. Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull via Cardiff, met with strong S. W. monsoon and sea between 50 E. and 56 E. since fine S. W. and W. S. W. winds and moderate sea.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Pekin Captain W. W Cooke R. N. R. which arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, via Moji and Singapore, reports having encountered moderate monsoon and fine weather to Mount Delli heavy rain to Goa, thence fine weather and moderate monsoon to arrival.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
June 15th	76°	69°	1	56
16th	75°	70°	0	15

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	0	46	0	85	0	77	0	45
Sunday 18th June	0	03	0	22	0	19	0	04
Total	0	49	1	07	0	86	0	49
Total fall to 16th June '04	16	90	17	66	13	32	13	15
Total fall to 16th June '03	12	06	10	46	46	87	21	69

KEMP & CO. LD.,—CUMBALLA HILL.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the 16th and 17th June.
Inch, 0 Cents, 00

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 10th June :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	0	20	Wadhwan	..	..
Panjoo	0	42	Dabhoe	..	..
Valturana	..	..	Sevalia	0	35
Palghur	..	..	Godhra	0	5
Gholwad	..	..	Patri	..	..
Daman	0	1	Limkhera	..	..
Bulsar	..	..	Dohad	..	..
Nanseri	..	..	Amargarh	..	..
Surat	..	..	Ruttlam	..	..
Kim	..	..	Nagda	..	..
Broach	..	..	Rajpardi	..	..
Baroda	..	..	Vyara	..	..
Mahmadabad	0	64	Nundabar	..	..
Ahmedabad	0	1	Nardana	..	..
Viramgam	..	..			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 17TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·533	NW	11	91·1	82·4	62	.....	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·441	WNW	7	93·2	85·7	78	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·469	N	4	96·8	83·0	61	.....	0·00	— 0·36
Aden (29th)	2·4723	NE	10	96·2	85·8	72	.....	0·50	+ 0·50
Lahore	29·371	SE	4	100·4	80·3	47	.....	0·50	— 0·03
Sirsa	29·396	SW	5	105·3	70·1	60	.....	0·00	— 0·69
Delhi	29·422	NNE	6	101·2	81·7	60	.....	0·16	— 0·84
Agra	29·435	NW	5	104·0	81·4	47	.....	0·90	+ 0·12
Cawnpore	29·405	WSW	9	100·0	85·3	36	.....	0·00	— 1·39
Allahabad	29·411	WNW	13	109·6	89·0	41	.....	0·37	— 0·31
Jhansi	29·475	SSW	10	105·3	92·1	58	.....	0·70	— 1·08
Jacobabad	29·359	ESE	7	116·6	83·6	67	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·498	W	21	92·4	82·8	80	.....	0·00	0·01
Jeypore	29·521	SW	13	104·2	84·1	53	.....	0·37	— 0·62
Ajmere	29·502	SW	21	100·9	84·0	65	.....	0·41	— 0·37
Deesa	29·572	SW	27	100·1	81·5	64	.....	0·00	— 0·51
Ahmedabad	29·600	WSW	..	101·8	83·6	54	.....	0·00	— 2·71
Bhuj	25·561	WNW	30	94·3	81·0	78	.....	0·00	— 0·62
Jamnagar	29·551	WSW	32	95·6	79·2	66	0·02	0·08	— 1·37
Dwarka	29·567	WSW	21	87·4	82·3	87	0·01	0·001	.....
Rajkot	29·600	WSW	23	97·9	79·5	64	.....	0·37	.....
Bhavnagar	29·632	SW	20	103·1	83·0	65	.....	0·00	— 2·53
Perim									
Veraval	29·554	WSW	15	85·9	81·2	88	.....	0·04	— 2·48
Neemuch	29·561	WSW	23	97·0	79·2	57	.....	0·00	— 1·39
Indore	29·619	W	16	96·1	78·1	71	.....	0·43	— 2·66
Saugor	29·568	W	15	99·2	82·6	55	.....	0·62	— 1·91
Jubbulpore	29·558	WNW	8	101·0	83·6	50	.....	0·89	— 2·17
Hoshangabad	29·663	WSW	9	102·0	85·2	64	.....	0·02	— 2·53
Khandwa	29·619	WNW	20	106·7	81·6	38	.....	0·43	— 2·09
Raipur	29·487	W	11	103·8	85·9	38	.....	0·26	— 3·01
Nagpur	29·583	W	13	108·6	84·5	47	.....	0·75	— 3·14
Amraoti	29·614	WNW	2	102·5	83·5	58	.....	0·06	— 3·35
Akola	29·649	W	19	102·3	81·9	57	.....	0·06	— 2·44
Surat	29·65	WSW	15	94·7	83·1	69	.....	0·04	— 2·90
Malegaon	29·657	W	7	97·4	75·9	70	.....	0·00	— 2·79
Bombay	29·709	WSW	15	93·0	84·7	71	.....	0·17	— 2·72
Poona	29·716	WNW	24	98·0	74·3	62	.....	5·82	+ 0·97
Ahmednagar	29·720	NW	14	93·4	74·9	60	.....	0·55	— 3·01
Aurangabad	29·677	W	25	96·4	73·2	63	.....	0·50	.....
Sholapur	29·795	W	16	97·7	74·0	45	.....	0·41	— 2·56
Ratnagiri	29·74	WSW	8	89·7	80·8	75	1·19	0·80	— 17·39
Bijapur	29·751	SSW	16	93·4	71·2	71	.....	1·59	— 1·39
Belgaum	29·75	WSW	19	75·3	68·3	84	0·01	2·33	— 2·46
Mormugoa	29·769	NW	8	86·0	75·9	82	2·66	8·19	— 6·65
Karwar	29·751	SW	5	78·6	75·3	80	1·36	12·63	— 9·96
Mangalore	29·832	SE	4	79·9	73·9	85	3·14	17·16	— 5·32
Calicut	29·863	WNW	7	81·7	74·7	93	1·13	13·16	— 3·80
Cochin	29,841	SSE	L	88·3	74·7	87	0·07	9·72	— 7·62
Bangalore	29·6	WSW	15	84·3	67·8	70	.....	0·85	— 1·45
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·697	W	15	90·4	76·7	62	.....	0·04	— 2,81
Masulipatam							.....	1·30	
Bellary	29·642	NW	16	102·2	83·0	71	.....		— 1·59
Cuddapa	29·73	W	14	94·0	76·8	67	.....	3·27	+ 2,13
Madras	29·725	NW	G	101·2	78·8	74	1·34	1·87	— 0·26
Coimbatore	29·703	SW	7	105·0	77·5	68	0·49	0·62	— 0·78
Trichinopoly	29·757	WSW	15	91·4	72·6	87	.....	0·21	— 0·32
Nagapatam	29·748	WSW	14	90·6	79·8	80	.....	1·47	+ 0·63
Colombo	29·74	W	12	102·7	74·5	86	.....	0·34	— 0·48
	29.836	WSW	11	88·0	80·0	75	.....	1·00	— 5·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H.=0·01 (0·38); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·75); St. G. H.=0·00 (0·77); C. P.=0·06 (0·17).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be important, showing a brisk fall at Neemuch, Aurangabad, Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess over a large area.

Winds are south-easterly at Cochin and Mangalore, north-easterly at Delhi and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujrat, Rajputana Central, India, Berar, over the Deccan and at Khandwa, Bangalore and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are above normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Mormugao Belgaum Bijapur, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Bombay, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Ajmer, Karachi and Delhi.

Rain.—Mangalore reports 3·14", Mormugao 2.66" Karwar 1.36", Cuddapah 1.34", Calicut 1.13", and Madras, Cochin, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Dwarka, Jamnagar light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Rain is likely at the West Coast stations.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ALLAHABAD has of late been covering itself with eminence in the matter of heat. On two occasions this year it has had the distinction of recording the highest temperature in the shade of all stations in India, the last occasion being a day or so ago, when the maximum recorded was nearly 114°.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.

THE "HENLEY" CLKAO.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way.

As illustration.

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THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

In Black and Khaki Paramatta as illustration for Civil or Military use, with Sword Slit, arm and leg Straps. Guaranteed RAINPROOF.

SPLENDID VALUE.

With Sewn Seams Rs. **18-8.**

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Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date.

In all sizes with sewn seams. Rs. **9-8.**

THE "REGULATION."

THE "PROMENADE" COAT.

A very strong Paramatta Coat in Black and Khaki lined reverse Waterproof Coloured Check.

A thoroughly smart and useful coat for general wear.

In all sizes Rs. **12-14.**

Withsewn seams, Flannel lined ventilated armpits

The "Cavalry" Regulation Paramatta Cloak.

Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof and capable of standing the heaviest rains, fitted with swordslit, leg and arm straps. Treble cloth with double seam round the bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

Black and Khaki.

All Sizes Rs. **29-8.**

Syces Capes..... Rs. **2-12** and **3-8**
Coachmen's Serge Coats... „ **6-14**
Drab Waterproof Coats... „ **4-14**
Cycling Capes ..... „ **4-4** and **4-14**

☞ WRITE FOR OUR WATERPROOF LIST.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co., BOMBAY.

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POWELL'S Balsam-Aniseed
For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS
Safe for Children.

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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ALL who are lacking in Nerve Energy.

ALL who are suffering from Neurasthenia and its kindred evils should read Dr. Sanden's late works: "Strength" and "Health in Nature." They point out to you a sure and safe way to regain Health and Strength. The Dr. has spent 35 years in perfecting his system and has offices in all the principal cities of the world, and now gives you the benefit of his experience and advice.

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Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPH vs. P. W. D.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the Government Telegraph and the Public Works Departments, which resulted in a win for the former by eight wickets and 2 runs. The P. W. D. entering first put up only 31 runs all told. Against 87 made by the Telegraph, the Public Works in the second innings made a better stand knocking up 61 runs, leaving the Telegraph 6 runs to win, but the Public Works claimed two of their wickets before these six runs were made :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Roberts C D'Silva b Moore	8	not out	29
Hogan W B Moore	6	b Moore	1
Mahadeorao run out	0	b Dudley	6
Webster b Moore	5	c and b Moore	7
Kelly not out	3	c Leslie b Moore	6
Lynn c Moore b Dudley	4	b Dudley	3
D'Souza b Moore	0	c and b Moore	1
Pavri c and b Dudley	0	b Dudley	0
E Hogan c Speechly b Dudley	0	c Nigel-Jones b Dudley	0
Walsh st Lawrence b Moore	0	c Nigel-Jones b Dudley	3
Oliver b Moore	4	c Leslie b Moore	0
Extra	5	Extra	5
Total	31	Total	61

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Notcher c Roberts b Lynn	7	did not bat	
D'silva c Lynn b Roberts	13	did not bat	
Kolle c Roberts b Lynn	13	did not bat	
Nigel-Jones c and b Lynn	0	did not bat	
Moore c Oliver b Lynn	6	not out	5
Leslie b Roberts	3	did not bat	
D'Souza c Hogan b Roberts	13	not out	1
Speechly c and b Roberts	11	b Lynn	1
Harle b Webster	0	did not bat	
Lawrence L. b. w. b Webster	17	b Lynn	0
Dudley not out	0	did not bat	
Extras	7	Extra	1
Total	87	for 2 wkts	8

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

June Sat 24th, Bombay Gymkhana, Their Ground, 2 p m
July Sat 1st, Friends Union C C, Esplanade Ground, 2-30 p m
July Sat 8th, St Xavier's College, Esplanade Ground 2 p m
July Sat 15th, Elphinstone C C, Their Ground, 2-30 p m
July Sat 22nd, Military Medical C C, Esplanade Ground, 1-30 p m
July Wed 26th Lord Northcote Shield } Northcote and Pitch
July Thur 27th, Match-Elphinstone } Ground, 10-30 a m.
July Fri 28th, College
August Sat 5th Parsee Gymkhana, Their Ground 2-30 p m
August Sat 12th Raili Brother's C C Esplanade Ground 2-30 p m
August Sat 19th Baronet C C, Esplanade Ground 2-30 p m
August Sat 26th B B and C I Ry C C, Their Ground, 2 p m
August Sat 26th { Bombay Combined Col- leges' Team vs Parsee Gymkhana } Their Ground, 2 p m
August Sat 27th { Bombay Combined Colleges' Team vs Poona, Combined Colleges' Team, Poona Ground, 11 a m
Sept Sat 2nd, Islam Gymkhana, Their Ground, 2-30 p m
Sept Mon 11th
Sept Tues 12th { Parsees vs Presidency } Poona Ground, 11 a m
Sept Thurs 13th
Dates will be arranged hereafter.

Note.—Members desirous of playing in any of the matches are requested to enter their names in the Match Book before 10 a m on Wednesday for all Saturday Matches and at least on the third day previous to any other day matches, on which days the Cricket Committee will select the Team whose names will always be found posted up in the Gymkhana Buildings.

STEAM-TURBINES FOR WARSHIPS.

IN all of the new vessels for the Navy battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft the intention, says "Engineering," is to fit steam-turbines for propelling purposes. In all cases the arrangement will be generally similar to that in the Amethyst, where there were special high-pressure and low-pressure turbines for cruising purposes, in addition to the high and low-pressure turbines for full speed and to those for going astern. This enables each turbine to work at its full power at low speed, while at the middle speed the steam is passed direct into the intermediate cruising turbine so that there is at all speeds a very considerable range of expansion, with the full flow through the turbines. The Amethyst during her trials gave a high economy at full speed while at low powers her coal consumption per knot was not materially greater than with ordinary reciprocating engines. In commission this result has been still further established, so that from the point of view of economy there seems no reason for doubt as to the advantage of the great step the Admiralty have taken. There is still uncertainty in the minds of the general public as to the manœuvring of a ship fitted with turbine machinery, due, perhaps, in many instances, to insufficient knowledge upon which to base prediction. It is said that, owing to the comparatively small surface of blades rotated at a high speed by turbines, the stopping or turning power may not be so great; and we are glad to note that the Admiralty propose that the Amethyst and her sister-ship with reciprocating machinery should simultaneously carry out certain trials to determine this point. In this connection we may note that the Fairfield Company, who have just completed a turbine-driven steamer for the London Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's service between Newhaven and Dieppe, propose to carry out corresponding tests on the measured mile, with special posts erected on the shore at prescribed distances apart, so as to secure data for determining rates of declaration and acceleration. There is another point which we are sure the Admiralty will not omit to carefully safeguard—that they will do everything possible to encourage the development of the system. Every inventor deserves the fullest reward for his ingenuity and skill, and no engineer in recent times has displayed the same power of origination and perseverance as the late Hon. Charles Parsons, so that he well merits his reward. But there is another and broader view which must never be lost sight of, and that is that every encouragement must be offered to engineers in order to develop the turbine system, so that we may arrive as soon as possible, not only at the highest efficiency with steam as a motive power, but, if possible with other sources of energy. Any step either in the creation of a monopoly or in the arrangement of terms regarding licences and royalties, or in undue appreciation of any invention, tends towards conservatism; and, alike from the national and scientific point of view, such must be discouraged in all departments of engineering.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY.

In review of the Administration Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the year 1904, the following Government Resolution has been issued :—

The report of the Yeravda Reformatory School with the Director of Public Instruction's review should be published. Government concur with Mr. Giles that the management has been good.

There was an unusual amount of ill-health in the school, but the statistics are similar to those in the neighbouring Central Prison, and it must be attributed to the general unhealthiness of Poona during the past year. The increase of boys in the school to private employers seems to have begun well. It is noticed that the majority of the boys who were discharged during the last three years and who have been traced do not follow the trades taught at the school but earn a living by other honest means. It is satisfactory to learn that only two boys were reconvicted after their discharge from the school and that only two were reported to be of bad character. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be drawn to paragraph 7 (3) of the Government of India's Resolution embodied in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7350 dated 25th October 1899, and he should be requested to report what steps are taken to obtain employment for boys in the trades taught them at the school when they are discharged. The extension of the license system after due experience might prove useful for the purpose.

POOR TEA!

THE times are ripe says the "St. James's Budget" for a Non Tea-Drinking Association, and we may yet find Parliament busying itself with an enactment for closing tea houses at 11 p.m. The indictment of "the cup that cheers" during a recent debate in the Commons was strikingly unanimous and influential, Sir James Fergusson had it on excellent authority from Ayrshire that young persons lose their teeth owing to the inordinate consumption of tea. Mr. Moon recalled the statement before the Physical Deterioration Committee as to the devastating influence of the tea table and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, driven to the last ditch, shrieked, "Does tea promote crime?" replied, "Not tea it conduces to lunacy, and it would be far better to give children beer than tea." The suggestion will be commended to the consideration of those who have recently taken as their motto, "No breakfast, no child." A morning meal of beer, with, of course, a sufficiency of beef (at the ratepayers expense) would no doubt do something to restore the fabled stamina of the race. Licensed Victuallers' Associations, too—long the but of the reformer—might carry the war into the enemy's camp, and especially rub in that point about "conducing to lunacy." We fear there must have been too much Tea on the Terrace last Monday night.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Messrs. King, and Josselyn and by Superintendent Hiscox, of the City Police, appeared in connection with the prosecution of Gopala Iyengar, Venkataswara Iyer, Cuppuswami Iyer and Singaram Pillay. The second accused has absconded. The charge is one of criminal misappropriation, breach of trust, and falsification of accounts, and has been brought by the native banking firm of Messrs. S. T. Chidambara Chetty against the accused who were employed as gumastahs in the Madras Branch of the firm. The accused are represented by Mr. J. Short and Mr. F. H. E. Branson.

The complaint is to the effect that a short time ago the senior partner of the complainant firm wished to endow a choultry, and his Madras agent Muyappa Chetty hearing of this suggested that as his Branch had a sum of about Rs. 25,000 lying idle it might be used for the purpose. The books were gone into to ascertain what the exact amounts available was, when it was discovered that the accounts showed all the money to have been spent. The accused were responsible for the cash and keeping the books and on being questioned they denied all knowledge of the missing money.

Mr. Norton applied for permission to examine Cuppuswamy Iyer as an approver, on condition that he was not proceeded against, and after some discussion he was released on bail, himself for Rs. 2,000 and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. The case was then adjourned.

Before the Court rose, however, Mr. Short objected to the second accused, Cuppuswamy Iyer—whom the prosecution had with the permission of the Court, agreed to take as an approver—having been released on bail. This being a case triable exclusively by the High Court, that Court was the only competent Court to admit the approver to bail. His Worship remarked that he would consider the point whether he should or should not allow the approver to continue on bail. Mr. Eardley Norton submitted that the Court having once admitted the man to bail, could not revoke the order. He contended that it was competent for His Worship to admit the approver to bail. His Worship adjourned the case.

The further hearing of the case in which Gopala Iyengar, Venkateswara Iyer (who is absconding) and Singaram Pillai were charged with criminal breach of trust by a servant, criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts, also in respect of Rs. 25,000 odd was proceeded with on Friday.

Before the further examination of witnesses for the prosecution was commenced, His Worship ruled that it was competent under the Criminal Procedure Code to enlarge an approver on bail and that therefore, the enlargement of Kuppasami Iyer, the third accused who was taken as an approver was proper.

Kuppasami Iyer, the approver, was next examined at length by Mr. Norton and gave evidence as to the system of account keeping adopted in the complainant's firm and as to the respective duties of the several accused as employees of the firm. He also detailed the circumstances under which the accounts were falsified by the accused and what part had been played by each of the accused in connection with the frauds and how the amounts misappropriated had been divided amongst them. The case is proceeding.

MILITARY WEDDING AT SHWEBO.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th June, at the Cantonment Church, Shwebo the marriage took place of Mr. Douglas Chanter, Royal Artillery, with Miss Bertha Dyer, daughter of the Archdeacon of Rangoon. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and long before the time appointed for the wedding was crowded to its utmost capacity. The bridal party was received at the entrance of the church by the Archdeacon and the Rev. A. M. Stockings. The bride was led up the aisle by Colonel Conran, who gave her away.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and crepe de Chine, and was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Daisy and Miss Mabie Duffin, who were dressed in white silk costumes with blue garnitures.

The service commenced with the well-known hymn "The King of Love," and was truly choral, the music being rendered by the band of the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. Mr. Dickens, of the Gunners, acted as best man. Archdeacon and Mrs. Dyer afterwards welcomed their friends as the personage, where the reception was held. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Colonel Conran.

Amongst the many beautiful and valuable presents, says our correspondent, we noticed a silver tea service presented by the brother officers of the bridegroom, a canteen, a dressing bag with silver fittings a second set of silver toilet requisites, and indeed everything a bride could desire in the way of silverware for her breakfast and dining table. We noticed, too, a quantity of beautiful lace, some table covers, silver bowls and picture frames, a carriage clock and many telegrams containing congratulations and good wishes. The weather fortunately was fine, the bright sunshine being a most welcome change after a week of storms, Mr. and Mrs. Chanter left for Maymyo, where Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee have placed their house at their disposal. On the evening before the wedding a farewell dinner was given at the Mess by the officers of the East Yorkshire Regiment to the bride and bridegroom, during which the band of the Regiment played a specially selected programme. One item in particular, the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, was rendered with most pleasing effect, the vocal part being taken up the bandsmen to an instrumental accompaniment.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMAN.

Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr presided over the annual meeting of the National Indian Association which was held in the Jehangir Hall of the Imperial Institute on May 29.

The report, which was presented to the meeting by Lady Elliot, Sheikh Abdul Isdir, and Mr. Coldstream, opened with a reference to the late Lord Hobhouse, who had been president of the association for 23 years. So satisfactory had been the results accruing from the Gilchrist scholarships to Hindoo widows who had undertaken further to qualify themselves for the art of teaching that the trustees had agreed to continue the grant of the 15 l a year for another two years. Lady Elliot, in her speech showed that she favoured for the zenana women not a liberal education which would tend to create restlessness and discontent, but commonsense knowledge, which would help them to use the great influence they now possessed upon husband children and servants in a more enlightened way. Sir Charles C. Stevens proposed a resolution calling for greatly increased support to the education fund of the association. Raizada Hans Raj in seconding the motion, referred to the duty to worship her husband which the Indian woman learns above all others from the books read by the priest. That meant that the widow so cherished the memory of her husband that she would not marry again; and her position was indeed pitiable, if she could not be aided to some career such as teaching, which would not save her own life but enlighten the souls of others. The Chairman who has only recently returned from Hyderabad, where he has been resident since 9100 referring to the social side of work in India, said he thought that the balance of friendliness and hospitality rested very largely in favour of the Indis. To ameliorate the conditions of caste he thought they might look to the great levers—education and travel. He thought that the Indian Lady might be rendered more accessible and that into hermind might be instilled some of the higher evidences of culture. If the native chiefs of India, who were the arbiters of custom, would only lead the way in liberal and enlightened action orders would not be slow to follow. Syed Ali Bilgrami proposed, and Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"MERE MAN" INDICTED.

FRANCE Sydney, writing in "Madame," says it seems as if the friendships which have become the fashion of the day between men and women act disastrously on both. Women have become unsympathetic to their own sex, and indifferent to everything but the inordinate desire for admiration and excitement.

As for man, the code of truth and honour which they practise so carefully amongst themselves seems blunted and warped by their very friendliness with the sex which is supposed to inspire it. All ideas of loyalty and secrecy seem to have died out, and in their place has come a standard of behaviour which if men realised its significance, would surely put them to shame. For, though a man may be relied upon to be adament concerning the behaviour and sentiments privately inculped in by his own kind, he appears to think the indiscretions and follies of the women with whom a gentlling fashion has admitted him to more than conventional friendship, are fair game for an occasional discussion with the last star which has risen on his ever-fortunate horizon.

It has always been the custom to suppose that pitefulness was a woman's privilege, but men are every bit as spiteful as any woman that ever lived. They stoop to meannesses which they would be ashamed of, for they will make use of a woman's vanities and weaknesses, and divulge episodes, which though not amounting even to indiscretions, are fatal to a woman's dignity when openly discussed in her friend's drawing-room.

KING ALFONSO.

IN DANGER FROM A BOMB EXPLOSION.

Paris, Thursday.

Whilst the King of Spain and M. Loubet were returning from the performance at the Opera about 12'30 this morning a bomb was thrown at the Royal carriage.

The King was uninjured but two horses of the escort and many persons were wounded.

The bomb was thrown from the crowd standing on the pavement at the corner of the Rue de Rohan and the Rue de Rivoli.

According to the latest information the police have arrested four persons in connection with the affair. Three of them are Spaniards giving the name of Pallens, Vavarro, and Palacio. The fourth is an Englishman.

The Paris papers give very varying accounts of the incident. The "Eclair" says that the bomb was of similar make to those which killed M. de Plehve and the Grand Duke Sergius.

The "Echo de Paris" says that M. Fouquet, chief of the division of police entrusted with the surveillance of anarchists, immediately after the outrage sent all his assistants to make searches at the small hotels which are known to be frequented by anarchists or Spanish subjects. The "Gaulois" learns that King Alfonso, as soon as he reached his apartments telegraphed to Queen Christina, informing her of the "little misadventure," as he called it. The same journal learns that about twenty persons are known to have received injuries.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

The Bureau of the Municipal Council has sent to M. Loubet a message stating that the communal assembly would be grateful if he would express to Kings Alfonso their indignation at the cowardly attempt on his life.

The Republican Committee of the First Arrondissement met and drew up the following protest which will be sent to the King of Spain without delay; The Committee of the First Arrondissement, interpreting the feeling caused in the quarter by the disgraceful outrage of which your Majesty has been the victim, express to you its profound indignation at the deed.

The inhabitants of the quarter where the explosion occurred intend to present a work of art to the King in token of their satisfaction at his fortunate escape.

Notwithstanding the late hour at which the outrage occurred, some of the newspapers this morning contain comments on the occurrence.

The 'Figaro' remarks; The would be assassin has only succeeded in making King Alfonso all the more popular in his own country and all the more deserving of the respectful sympathy of all civilised peoples and of the affection of Paris.

The 'Eclair' says, a more odious and cowardly action has never been attempted. All France will reprobate the wickedness of the theories which lead to such crimes.

THE KING'S SANGFROID.

According to the General News six people in all were injured, one of them a boy only fourteen years of age. Another of the men wounded has been placed under arrest, being suspected as the author of the outrage. The answers he has given to inquiries by the police have proved unsatisfactory, and he has been detained. M. Girard states that the bomb was similar to those discovered during the Czar's visit to Paris. An inquiry was at once instituted by the police at the Hotel du Louvre.

Captain Schneider, of the First Cuirassiers, who was riding at the left hand side of the Royal carriage, had a remarkable escape, his horse being badly wounded by the flying fragments of the bomb.

In connection with this incident a remark by King Alfonso was overheard, which shows in a striking manner his sangfroid. Turning to the officer his Majesty asked 'Are you wounded, Captain?' "No, sire," answered Captain Schneider, "it is nothing." "God grant that what you say may be true," replied the young King.

On the arrival of the Royal carriage at the Place d'Orsay; it was discovered that the horses had been cut in many places by fragments of the bomb.

VISIT TO NOTRE DAME.

King Alfonso arrived in Paris on Tuesday (May 30) and was given an enthusiastic welcome. President Loubet gave a banquet in the evening at the Elysee in his honour.

On Wednesday, King Alfonso accompanied by President Loubet and a squadron of Cuirassiers, left the Place on the Quai d'Orsay shortly after nine in the morning, for the purpose of visiting some of the principal monuments of the city, driving first to the Invalides. The King was conducted to the Place du Carrousel, where the carriage stopped for a moment before the monument to Gambetta, to the Pantheon, but ten minutes only could be spared for the inspection of the beautiful mural decorations and a visit to the tombs of Victor Hugo and President Carnot, in the crypt below. Upon leaving his Majesty was warmly cheered by the students of the Latin quarter, and presented with flowers.

At Notre Dame, the great central doors had been opened, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his clergy, waited within the portals to receive his Catholic Majesty of Spain, their robes forming a rich patch of colour against the dim background of the interior of the great Cathedral. Cardinal Richard advanced to meet the King on the steps of the church, holy water was offered, and an address spoken by the Archbishop. Whilst the "Te Deum" pealed from the organ, a procession was formed up the nave to the high altar, where kneeling on a specially prepared prie-dieu, King Alfonso remained for some moments in prayer.

His Majesty was then conducted round the Cathedral and the principal monuments were pointed out to him. He was also shown the sacred relics, and the Cathedral treasure. Whilst passing through the chapel of Notre Dame dela Compassion a touching incident occurred, Cardinal Ricard had ascended the steps of the altar to show to the King the relics of St. Louis, but coming down the aged prelate falter ed In an instant the young King was at his side, and assisted him tenderly to the level ground.

SOCIALISTS IN FORCE.

Shortly before eleven the sun broke through the heavy clouds which had gathered in the early morning, and flashed on the breast-plates of the King's escort as the Royal procession passed over the begarlanded Arcole bridge, under a handsome crimson and gold canopy, surmounted by the arms of France and Spain on a single escutcheon. There waited at the Hotel de Ville a large company of departmental and municipal dignitaries who engaged in conversation with the Mayor and Municipal Councillors of Madrid. It was interesting to note, in view of certain recent happenings, that the Socialist members of the Paris Council were present in force.

Immediately after alighting King Alfonso and President Loubet passed rapidly through the State rooms of the Hotel de Ville to the Grand Salle. M. Brousse welcomed his Majesty in the name of the City of Paris.

Amidst an attentive silence, the King replied :—"I thank the Municipal Council; I thank the City of Paris, aye, and all France, for the welcome given to me. You may rest assured that the friendship we have for you now we shall preserve always. A short time the mountains which separate our countries will be traversed by three lines of railways; the Pyrenees will exist no longer." After signing his name in the golden book of the City of Paris, the King proceeded to the buffet where, in response to a toast drunk in his honour and that of the Queen-Mother and the Spanish nation, King Alfonso said "I drink to the City of Paris, which has welcomed me so graciously, I drink especially to the health of the members of the Municipality."

KISSING IN THE STREET.

Upon leaving the Hotel de Ville, the King proceeded to the Halles, the neighbourhood of which had been specially decorated in his honour. There the chosen of the markets, the Muse de L' Alimentation Mlle. Jeanne Bouche, dressed in pearl grey and wearing a sash of Royal red and blue presented his Majesty with a bouquet of flowers and the homage of her subjects. The welcome accorded to King Alfonso by the market people had been a warm one, but when the young King gallantly kissed the blushing muse on both cheeks and clasped a handsome bracelet on her wrist, the enthusiasm was tremendous, the buxom dames of the Halles expressing their appreciation in loud terms of endearment: Ah, qu'il est bien! Qu'il est mignon!"

King Alfonso lunched at the Spanish Embassy and afterwards received the principal members of the Spanish colony in Paris, and later in the afternoon the representatives of foreign Powers in the French capital. Extraordinary precautions were taken for the King's visit to the Opera. Nearly two hours before the time fixed for the performance all traffic was stopped on the Grand Boulevards and the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House, which was practically surrounded at a distance of some three hundred yards by a cordon of police and soldiery.

EGYPTIAN COTTON AT SIND.

At the thirteenth meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Grower's Association at Manchester, Mr. Stansfield reported that the experiments with Egyptian cotton in Sind carried on by Messrs. Shaw Wallace, and Co, had turned out successfully, and that Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, had collected some eighty different samples of cotton which were at present being classified and valued by Messrs. Woissenbolme and Holland and would shortly be exhibited at the rooms of the Manchester Cotton Association.

THE DERBY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TRIUMPH: SCENES ON THE COURSE.

THE great meeting at Epsom on Wednesday, May 31, notwithstanding certain signs and wonders to the contrary, was attended by all the concomitants of success—a vast assemblage, the most gracious of summer skies, and the most popular of victories.

Most of the great social fixtures of life suffer by comparison with early ideals, but Epsom Downs on Derby-day are among those which never fail. What one has preconceived in it of movement of noise of colour, of the traffic of diverse types, of the volume of the crowd and its exuberance—all these yesterday's reality outdid and excelled.

The grey grand stand, bulging with galleries and staircases, rose like a steep island from the crowd that filled the course and the enclosures and seethed along the rails. Over it the Royal Standard, flapping in the languid breeze that barely availed to temper the heat of the day, signified the presence of his Majesty the King.

From the approaches of the railway station at Tattenham Corner one had an inspiring view of the Downs undulating to a distance, opulent with trees that veiled the sky-line. At one's feet there was the great congregation of race-goers, stretching for a couple of miles without a break, vocal with blended noises and pulsing like a nest of ants.

It was a crowd that baffled any estimate at its size—a city poured out on the turf and strewed abroad; and down the London road a steady train of vehicles drew in to swell its vastness. The four-horse brake with its load of City men, cluttered behind a drag hauled by a keen-faced young man in frock-coat and topbat; a market cart, filled with hoarse but noisy artisans, pushed its way past both, and turned down along the rails to its camp.

In the enclosures about the grand stand were bookmakers who did not shout financiers of known stability, who stood in their places and were content while clients sought them out. On this side were drawn up the smart drags and motor-cars, filled with well-dressed people, who lunched elaborately in the open. The brightness and warmth of the day made the coloured dresses of the women appropriate, and threw them into strong contrast against the blackness of this English crowd. About the carriages buzzed the hunters of alms, the doll-sellers, the tipsters, the sweet-stuff-merchant and the lugubrious musician.

Mounted police cleared the course at last, riding along it and hunting people to the rails. The time was coming for the great race. The docility of the crowd, its high spirits, good nature, and ready acquiescence to necessary discipline, inculcated without violence or force, gave one a new respect for one's countrymen. What elsewhere would have been accomplished by armed men, wearing their weapons openly, was here done at the bidding of the unarmed constables, by the common-sense of the people.

No doubt these accidental ornaments of Derby-day have more than a passing interest. But, after all they are only the accidental, the essence of the thing is the actual race. The play itself passes rapidly across the stage. Yesterday it was watched by the King of England and, in a representative way, by all his people.

In preparing for the performance little time was wanted. At the well-known signal the stands filled to overflowing, the lawn was overspread by legions of spectators, and a tempest of faces surged along the course. It was indeed the Derby. And like a flash the whole thing came to a consummation; like a flash the horses passed; and as the favourite at a bound stretched to the front and finished the first of all the file, the murmur and the swaying of the crowd was like the oncoming of an army with banners.

Of course the by-play of a great race has a peculiar interest of its own, and in that respect the mere uninitiated spectator can steer by what conjecture he chooses. While his eyes were entertained by the pleasant places of the Downs, and his ears were filled by the sweet orchestra of birds, it was not easy to be censorious. In a system of Ethics specially designed for Derby-day he had found a charitable explanation of the gambling spirit. And in this system a man puts his money on a horse in the same way as he ventures into the unknown. It is not a vulgar speculation. It is the quest of adventure.

After all, notwithstanding its drawbacks, its professionalism, its braggart rhetoricians of the turf, and quacks and rogues of every description, Derby-day is still the great day in the cultus of English sport. Famous horses and famous jockeys count by dynasties of their own, and their deeds—are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of Epsom? They have their incense and their memorials: their niches in the memory of all sportsmen; and their history in prints and blazing portraiture. And lastly they live in the unfettered panegyrics of the thousands of humble folk who make for Epsom its Derby.

The race.—Jardy was the first to emerge from the paddock, and he received a most cordial reception from the public. He was followed in the parade by Signorino, Liao, and Leopold, while Rouge Croix brought up the rear. The canter was taken in the same order, and in this the favourite Cicero, carried himself well as also did the rather light-looking Silver Streak. At the starting-post the draw for places was not adhered to. Rouge Croix and Liao going on the outside of the Frenchman Jardy. The barrier ascended at the first attempt, and it was one of Mr. Willoughby's nappless efforts, Liao jumped off in front of Jardy, Cicero Silver Streak, Signorino, and Shah Jehan, with Leopold last, but after going a couple of hundred yards Jardy went on from Cicero, Liao, Silver Streak, Shah Jehan, and Signorino, with Leopold next, and Rouge Croix last. At the mile post Silver Streak was sent to the front, followed by Jardy, Liao Rouge Croix, and Cicero, Signorino being next, in front of Shah Jahan. Commencing the descent of the hill Jardy lost some ground, and Liao then went on from Silver Streak and Rouge Croix, the third being just clear of Signorino and Jardy who in turn were well in advance of Cicero and Golden Measure. Making Tattenham Corner, Liao was followed by Rouge Croix, with Cicero in close attendance and just clear of Shah Jehan, Signorino, and Jardy. A quarter of a mile from home Cicero essayed to come up on the inside, but was baulked. He then drew right out on the right, attended by Jardy and Signorino, with Silver Streak next. A tremendous race ensued, and after Signorino had once seemed to get the best of it Cicero drew out and won amidst great excitement by three quarters of a length, a head between second and third, Silver Streak was fourth Shah Jehan fifth; Liao sixth Golden Measure seventh and Leopold last. Time 2min. 39 3-5sec., which constitutes a Derby record.

SUEZ CANAL.

The annual return of shipping and tonnage for 1904 have been published as a parliamentary paper (Cd, 2523).

It states that the net tonnage for the past year shows an increase of 1,494,547 tons as compared with that of 1903, and of 2,158,422 tons as compared with that of 1902. Notwithstanding the reduction of 50 centimes in the tonnage dues, which took effect from Jan. 1, 1903, the transit receipts during that year amounted to 103,020,238 frs. (4,145,000£), or only 99,752 frs. (3,992£) less than those of 1902, while those for last year amounted to 115 818,479 frs. (4,633,000£), and were higher than in any previous year since the opening of the canal. The increase in the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal during 1904 is owing to heavy shipments of wheat from India to Europe, and to the large quantities of coal consigned to the East, which latter exceed by about 500,000 tons the shipments during the year 1903, and which were, no doubt, principally for the use of the belligerent fleets. The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 3,708 in 1902 3 761 in 1903 and 4 237 in 1904 of which 2,165 in 1902; 2,278 in 1903, and 2,679 in 1904 carried the British flag. There has been an increase of 1 430,376 tons last year as compared with 1903 in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 6,772,911 tons in 1902, 7,403 553 tons in 1903, and 8,833,929 tons in 1904. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 1,707,322 tons in 1902 to 1 773,255 tons in 1903 and to 1,939,561 in 1904. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1904, being 63'2 and 65'9 respectively, as against 60'6 and 62'2 in 1903 and 58'4 and 60'2 in 1902. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 12'8 and 14'7 respectively, as compared with 13'1 and 14'9 in 1903, and 12'9 and 15'2 in 1902, while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the canal in 1904 remained practically stationary as compared with the preceding year.

LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

THE expression Grande Chartreuse has now become misleading. The famous convent near Grenoble which was the Grande Chartreuse, is so no longer—probably never will be again and the title has been transferred to another land. It appears from the statutes of the Carthusians that the monastery where the general of the order resides is ipso facto the Grande Chartreuse. His residence is now at the Monastery of Farneta, near Lucca which is, therefore, the Grande Chartreuse, and as the manufacture of the famous liquor is being carried on there, the arrangement may be regarded as permanent. Dom Michel, who had governed the order for 14 stormy years, has just resigned owing to ill-health.

THE TRAFALGAR CENTENARY.

A CENTURY'S GROWTH OF EMPIRE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS FRASER, K. C. B., in "an excellent article in the Fortnightly Review" for June, says :—

"We are now approaching the centenary of Trafalgar and the present moment seems a suitable one for taking stock of a century of progress in the growth of our Empire, and of our means for keeping it, as compared with those we possessed in 1805; and also of the advance in the same direction of other great nations. These, entering later into the Colonial struggle, have more particularly during the last quarter of a century, made up in a remarkable degree for their relative leeway.

Summarising 18 events of Nineteenth Century throughout the Empire the writer comes to the consideration of our present defence on land and sea :—

If, supposing we had the money and could find the men, we trebled our fleets at an initial cost as great as the ransom of Frames in 1871, and at the cost of yearly naval budgets of perhaps 120 millions, we should be very far indeed from our naval supremacy after 1805-7, when we had taken the fleets of Denmark and Russia, and when we had nearly three times our present strength of battleships at sea or ready to sail, and a prestige worth as many more, while others had few ships left, or none at all. Three times our present naval strength might defend our shores at home and woulds cure most of our colonies, our insular possessions, and our sea roads everywhere; but it could not defend us on land, where we can now be invaded from the land beyond the direct influence of naval action. . . . Hence, no navy can ever relieve us of the need for considerable, and perfectly efficient, land forces in our present circumstances, though the offensive possibilities of both combined are among the greatest deterrents that make for peace, in the calculations of other nations with possessions to lose.

Finally after dealing in a most able and clear-sighted manner with many of the difficulties which now beset Imperial legislation, Major-General Fraser brings his paper to a close with this moderate and admirably lucid passage :—

During and up to the end of the nineteenth century most of us, rulers and ruled alike, fancied we had a contract with Providence that all future expeditions would never exceed 25,000 men; since then we have learnt what to expect from the unexpected. Our memories are short, but, while they last we now know that on land and sea we must if we are to exist, have enough of trained force for what may come. Above all, as has lately been pointed out, no system of military, and, we may add, of naval preparation, will suffice for war, which does not prov de a sufficiency of trained men to furnish the large reinforcements demanded by the wastage of war, apart from the ordinary reserves our various systems at present we hope afford. This a nation effectively trained to arms alone can give, provided that our race remains ready voluntarily, to make good, by personal sacrifices, the safety that our available wealth may no loger be sufficient to secure.

The great leader, whose death and crowning victory in 1805 left open to us the road to Empire bequeathed to us, as well the secret of its keeping; for he left us the spirit of his life, based as it was on the love of country and on the sense of duty. These after all, are the safest anchors in the life of nations as of men, when the dark day comes for the ship of State to outride the storm.

CAPTURED MARQUIS.

STORY OF HIS ADVENTURES AMONG THE MOORS.

A NUMBER of friends appeared on the platform of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean railway terminus to welcome the Marquis de Segonzac on his arrival from Morocco. Everybody was delighted to see that he looked none the worse for his captivity, and that, far from having been discouraged by his adventure, which every one knows might have ended less happily, he was determined to return to Morocco very shortly to continue his work of pacific exploration.

I called subsequently at his residence in the Rue de Monceau, and can repeat what, in our conversation he seems to have insisted on most strongly namely, that his mission in Morocco was in no way political or official, and that politics had absolutely nothing whatever to do with his capture. He had, it appears, been recognised by a native who had seen him at Mogador. That individual, inspired with the desire for plunder, applied to Ben Tabia, the chief of a wandering tribe, who with some fifty men barred the way to the caravan of the Marquis. The hood which the Marquis was wearing was thrown over his head and face; he was pulled violently off his mule; and was at once bound hand and foot, without having had the time or opportunity to offer any real resistance. He was then taken to the brigand's haunt, together with the loot from the caravan.

The Marquis sought to make his captors believe he was a Mussulman by reciting the Mussulman profession of faith, but even now he is unable to say why his life was spared, especially as the small sum accepted for his liberation could scarcely be regarded as a ransom. The Marquis is convinced that the aggression was made simply to pillage the caravan, and he thinks his life may have been spared because his captors were uncertain as to whether he was a Mussulman or a "Rumi."

When hope were taken to obtain his release, he had already ingratiated himself with the tribesmen. The incident was a regrettable one, but the object of his mission had been pretty well attained. The Marquis had himself explored as far east as Talifet and to the south as far as the desert. He found the district less fertile than some people seem to think. The greater portion of the regions formerly covered with forest is now barren, but wherever there is water the vegetation isfluxuriant. The inhabitants comprise sedentary Berbers and wandering Arab tribes; and further to the south there are negroes and, above all, a mixture of the Berber and negro races. The inhabitants of the south are, he finds, so completely independent of the Sultan of Morocco that it would be a great mistake to rely on the Makhzen to exercise any real authority over them. He considers that the present moment is especially propitious for the purposes of pacific commercial penetration into that land. The continued drought has proved so disastrous for the crops that a famine is impending, and it would be a humane action and a profitable commercial enterprise to send provisions to that region, and thus to create civilising commercial relations.

THE SUCCESS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

There has scarcely been a meeting of any railway company at which, the serious competition for local traffic by electric tramways has not been discussed. Besides this, the more frequent visits which English railway men are making to the United States is bringing home to them the wonderful results which can be effected by the introduction of electric traction on suburban railway systems. But it is not only in America that satisfactory results have followed the introducion of electric traction. Indeed the first main railway to electrify a heavy suburban service on any scale was the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, between Liverpool and Southport. The results so far obtained are, we are informed, most satisfactory, and have fully come up to expectations. The North-Eastern Railway Company have also electrified a considerable portion of their suburban system round Newcastle, and the results there obtained by the change from steam to electricity, have been favourable. On lines where the sole business is that of suburban traffic the steam locomotive will entirely disappear when electric traction is once introduced. No experienced engineers seriously consider that, at least as far as this country is concerned, electric traction is likely to be introduced, either for long distance or for goods traffic, unless some very great and unexpected changes are made in the cost of generating, transmitting, and distributing electrical energy. This being the case, except on peculiarly favourable lines, such as those electrified by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North-Eastern Railways, and which are devoted almost entirely to the local service, electric and steam trains will constantly have to operate over the same metals, and through the same stations. These conditions are such as to make the introduction of the third rail, to say the least, very undesirable, and the majority of railway engineers, both in this country and abroad, are nearly unanimous in their condemnation of this system. The third rail is likely to cause accidents to workmen, and also to increase cost of maintenance; and in the case of a slight derailment, its presence might result in serious damage and the blocking of a system for a long time. In fact if the presence of a third—and probably a fourth—rail were a necessity in connection with the introduction of electric traction, it is seriously to be doubted whether most of our railway companies would ever be brought to consider it at all. "

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, F. R. S., at the recent Royal Society Conversazione, showed an apparatus for the production of high tension continuous currrent.

These currents can be utilised for producing X-rays, serve instead of comparatively small coils for storing electric impulses, and other uses of high tension continuous currents. Sir Oliver contemplates their application to the dissipation of metallic fumes and fogs.

Professor J. A. Fleming, F. R. S., has brought a new apparatus called a cymometer for measuring the wave length of electric waves used in wireless telegraphy, and exhibited it at the same conversazione.

Electric vacuum valves, originally suggested by the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes a long time ago, have the property of acting as accumulators for high tension intermittent currents, and a steady current of high tension can, it seems, be obtained from them.

Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., has been studying the discolouration of glass by the action of sunlight and also by the rays of radium. Glass containing manganese gets violet in course of time, a violet varying from amethyst to almost black, and the tinge is not superficial.

Lord Kelvin introduced the water dropping collector for measuring atmospheric electricity, but it and others (a flame, for example) is unsuitable for sending up in the car of a balloon to observe the potential at high altitudes. Lincke has, therefore, introduced one which is said to serve the purpose well. It consists of a vessel containing alcohol in the car, and a long pipe depending from it, so that the alchol escapes from the end of the pipe, and breaks into spray in the air below the car.

The breaking jet acquires the potential of the atmosphere at that point, and the potential is communicated to the alcohol on board, where it can be measured by a suitable electrometer and recorded for observations.

Mr. H. M. Warner, in an interesting letter to "Nature," publishes a photograph of a delicately pretty frost feather found in April near the top of Carnedd Llewelyn, North Wales. The feathers have a soft look and have grown from the rock in the direction of the misty breeze.

The results of trials of steam and electric locomotives of 175 tons on the New York Central Railway show that the electric is markedly superior in power of acceleration.

Professor Montgomery, of Santa Clara, California, has, it is considered, made advances in the construction of the aeroplane, and his recent trial excited admiration, but a good deal remains to be done.

Mr. A. L. Rotch, the American meteorologist, describes in "Appalachia" his five ascents of Mont Blanc. In the first he was attacked by mountain sickness, but found some relief on breathing oxygen. On a second trip the oxygen gave no relief, but phenacetine did. The fourth ascent was free from the sickness the author being in prime condition on the summit.

The Rev. Father Wassmann, the German naturalist, has published results of his studies into the origin of slavery among ants. He thinks it arose independently among different kinds of ants.

The Corporation concerned with British Fire Prevention has tested and reported, in what seems favourable terms, of the electrical autopyrophone a delicate automatic fire alarm, it gives quick warning of a dangerously hot state of the atmosphere.

Makers and users of steam turbines, and they are getting more and more numerous, have often expressed a desire for a simple, reliable method of giving the "indicated horse-power" of these prime movers in a manner like that devised by James Watt for ordinary steam engines. Professor Andrew Jamieson, M.I.C.E., &c., has now provided this in a manner apparently acceptable to his engineering brethren.

The "Electrician" mentions that the Lodge-Muirhead wireless telegraph is to be installed between Guam and Honolulu by the Navy Department.

It is also stated by electrical journals that the American wireless telegraph of Fessenden is in course of introduction into Canada.

The recent law case of the rival Marconi and De Forest Company's American wireless telegraphs has, the newspapers informed us, resulted in what seems favourable to, though not all in favour of Marconi's company; but it appears from electrical journals, American and others, that the De Forest Company also claims a victory.

This whole question of wireless telegraphy and its origin is a very delicate and complicated one, and we do not envy those whose business it is to investigate and settle it. We thought we had mentioned all the immediate forerunners of Marconi in this field as they came to our knowledge or had occasion to speak of them, but a new name appeared in the recent case. We hope they are all discovered now.

London for the supply of its meat market has now a very powerful petrol locomotive, hauling four waggons, each charged with 50 tons of meat.

"Lecturing at the Royal Institution on "Flame," Sir James Dewar exhibited a tabular statement showing the small amount of light, compared with the energy expended, with the best of human appliances yield, and show utterly man is beaten by the firefly. The figures stand somewhat as follow:—

	P.c. of Light.	Non-luminous Energy.
Candle	2	98
Oil	2	98
Coal gas	2	98
Incandescent lamp	3	97
Arc lamp	10	90
Magnesium lamp	15	85
Cuban firefly	99	1

In the economy of light the little phosphorescent beetle of the Eastern or Western Archipelagos is easily first. If we could produce light as efficiently, either by gas or electricity millions of tons of coal would be saved in Britain every year.

There is no longer any doubt says, the "Fruit-Grower" that the entire European orange crop from all sources for the season 1904-5 has proved a complete failure, not so much from lack of quantity as from the large proportion of the fruit that has been useless as a saleable article. Hundreds of thousands of trees in Spain and Italy, and some even in Portugal, are seriously attacked by disease which is spreading in all directions. There is no doubt that if a cure for the scourge which is devastating the orange groves of Southern Europe could be found it would indeed prove a great boon. Surely the resources of science are not exhausted? There are orange growers who think that the disease is a close ally of, not of the same genus as, the phylloxera. It is said to attack orange and lemon trees, magnolias, camellias, palms, and laurels. This insect pest is called Chrysomphalis minor, and is regarded as an American importation. We are, however, of opinion that it will be found to be an old and dangerous enemy—the Mediterranean fly.

In France and Germany a rigid control is exercised over the import and the sale of proprietary medicines, and in some of the States of North America the departments of agriculture in an official publication name the preparations which have been analysed and found to be fraudulent. Fraud takes many forms, but by the law of this country it is not fraudulent to sell a worthless preparation for an exorbitant price or to claim for it healing or dietetic properties which it does not possess. There is a punishment for the convicted thief and the forger, but for the individual who charges an extortionate price for his worthless or almost worthless nostrum and holds out false hopes of its healing properties we have only a Government department which stops in and says: You shall affix a 11-2d. stamp on every package of the value of 1s., and if the value of the article is 2s. 6d. a 3d. stamp must be used. The subject is a difficult one to deal with, but none the less it requires prompt and drastic treatment. No reform says the "Lancet," would be complete without prohibiting the sale of nostrums proved to be worthless or dangerous.

A LARGE majority of the unemployed of Manchester are evidently determined to carry out the march to London, and at a meeting in Stevenson Square, on May 28th, they passed a resolution against the advice of their leaders, instructing the delegates to make the necessary arrangements. Earlier in the meeting Mr. Hitchen introduced the question of the King's visit to Manchester, and suggested that the unemployed and their wives and families should assemble at one point. Above all the King was a man, and such a sight might lead to some action. He also moved a resolution that the unemployed should go in a body to the Town Hall and protest against any lavish expenditure of money on decorations. This, however, he subsequently withdrew.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

BRITISH "BULL DOGS" SAVED FROM THE SCRAP HEAP.

A NUMBER of warships lately cast from the active list of the British Navy under the Admiralty scheme as non-effective are not, after all says "The Overland Mail" to find out their way to the scrap heap—for the present, at all events. In all, eleven battleships which cost close on £5,000,000 to build, were condemned as unfit for service, with the addition of 10 armoured cruisers, which cost £3,634,000; 43 smaller cruisers, which cost £6,755,000; and a number of gunboats, sloops, &c. The total cost to the nation of the vessels of all classes recently declared to be obsolete was £17,247,705. Now it has been found that many of these ships, if re-armed and modernised, can be made quite equal to certain vessels which still remain on the active lists of foreign powers. Inquiries have been made by the Admiralty at various dockyards as to the cost of fitting some 15 or 20 of the warships which have been cast with new armaments, new machinery, &c., and it is quite likely that the British Navy will be strengthened to the extent of these numbers before very long. Naval men are agreed that the policy of casting these vessels from the fighting line was correct, and that a careful overhaul of the best of them is quite consistent with this policy. Only the very best of those that can be altered are being considered. Foreign ship-breakers, however, will scarcely view this revision of policy with any degree of satisfaction. At the last sale at Chatham it is said that, although ostensibly bought by Englishmen, three-fourths of the vessels disposed of went abroad to be broken up. Foreigners are evidently able to make big profits from the breaking up of the ships disposed of by our Admiralty, and they combine in such a way as to make it nearly impossible for English firms to compete against them. Thus, it seems, the wages for the breaking of old English men-of-war are not earned by our own countrymen, but go to the Continent.

HIGH COURT.—June 19.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

2,05—Mulji and D—Vallavahoo widow vs Raoji Hemraj Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

751,03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and others—Balkrishna and M—Part heard.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoverbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sitaram Sauniramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

523-04—Hirabai D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

883-04—Hirabai D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J &

853-04—Muiji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwasdhan Raghata and another vs Mat turabai widow—In person.

15,04—Tyabji P and Co—Bai Memabai widow of Runchordas Dewchund vs Ranji Walji Madhavji and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal.

3 05—Little and Co—The Indian Hotels—Company vs E W Pyrke—Crawford B and Co

395-04—M B Chotia—Keshavlal Salchidas Sangbani vs Framji Pallonji Mistry—Pestonji R and K

For Consent decree.

67-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Gangabai vs Bhugwandas Valji and others Dikshit D and G—Little and Co Inperson.

14'03—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramsand and others vs Jamadhar Sawlaram and another Dikshit D and G and Kelgelow G and W

For an exparte decree.

161'05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotum Rattonsey vs Narandas Rat onsey Cragie L and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

654'04—346'05—M B Chotia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Daphtary F and D.

219-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ahjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—Pyajee and Co

402-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadeebai widow vs Hoorbai, widow and others—Captain and V

174-05—Muiji and D—Haji Rengul bin Valiee Gul and others vs Yemunbai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-1862'04—Tyabji D and Co—Cachoor Mearaj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Reza and others—Unvala and P.

474-1862'04—Tyabji D and Co—Cachoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvala and P.

588-04—Payne and Co Muiji and R—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matabhoy J and M.

770-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram bhugwandas and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrarji.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	4	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada ...	6	5	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	7	6	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	3	14
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	3
Total ...	29	17	103
Same date last year ...	10	11	

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
0	2

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	3	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	2	7
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	5	4	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	15
G Mahim and Worli ...	3	2	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	9
Total ...	15	17	99
Total plague deaths to date...	292,227	246,304	
Same date last year ...	5	4	68

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

A MAN was seen walking in Hyde Park the other morning entirely in black. His boots were black, trousers, frock coat, and vest black, says the "Chronicle." His tie was black. Black, too, was his shirt, cuffs, and all. And his collar was dead black. Finally, he wore a black opera hat. Was he a swell?

THE "Standard" correspondent in Ottawa states that the attention of the Canadian Government has been called to the fact that Canadian cotton goods are unsaleable in Japan, owing, it is stated, to the prejudice entertained in Japanese official circles against Canada, because it was thought that the Dominion had discriminated against Japan in the past. Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, in his reply, states that Great Britain some years ago made a treaty with Japan, by which certain commercial privileges were accorded. Canada, however, declined to enter into the agreement, on the ground that it might hamper its legislative action.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3408 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 4701 tons, Captain K Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nigaristan, 1496 tons, Captain D Edmond, sailed on Saturday for Leith and Newport with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 2962 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3383 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Hull 4th May via Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Wharfedale, 1881 tons, Captain C S Newton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Beira, 2nd June, in ballast and 16 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1319 tons, Captain Ihle, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo two cabin and 60 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2323 tons, Captain W W Cooke, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Kobe, 13th May via Moji and Singapore, with a general cargo and coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, Captain T S Mylorist, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hodeida 6th June, with a general cargo and Mrs Richardson and child, and 2 horses.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 962 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr James Foreman, Miss Robinson, Lieut Lorimer, Mr Hopwood, Mrs Watson and children, Mrs Ramsay, Mr Frey and 63 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Amphitrite...Capt C Windham ...C V O A D C.....Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinston...Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Soukoi			The Captain
Surada	3400	England			M Mackenzie & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tejbhoy
Bundesrath	1396	Tepe			A Stranden
Bascombe	2433	Wiesom			K N & Co
Southgate	3378	Thompson	Trieste		A L B & Co
Fulata	2701	Windebank			M M & Co
Craigard	3125	Milburn			W A G & Co
Mashtari	1110	Coates			R S P S N & Co
Dagfred	650		Miiberg		F F U & Co
Hild	719		Salvise...n		F F C & Co
Sirdhana	3074	Robinson			M M & Co
Gogovele	3038	Rogers			Andrew Yule & Co
Wharfedale	1881	Newton			M M & Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			F M & Co
Naderi	1188	Mylorist			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Alavia	2974	Pigot	Kobe	20-6	E Tejbhoy
B	Clan Lindsay	2499	Momahon	Dunkirk	20-6	F M & Co
C&K	Stanly Hall	2660	Nuttall	L'pool	20-6	K Nixon & Co
D&K	Ville de Tamatave	2393	Tancellier	D'kirk	30-6	K N & Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Zanzibar	19-6	A Strande & Co
H	Sonipura	1359		Cuthnah		M M & Co
K	Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	20-6	F Muir & Co
M	Arcadia	3343	Cubitt	Aden	1-7	P & O Co
N	City of Agra	3090	Browne	K'chi	22-6	K Nixon & Co
O	Koordistan	1723	Crouch	M'bro	19-6	E Latham & Co
P	King Robert	2542	Saunders	Philadelphia	17-6	R A Wilns
Offside						
P	Ula	3426	Livingston		19-6	M M & Co

P. D. H. W.

Indravati	513	Ahmed	K'chi	20-6	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	B'negar	20-6	Shpg & Co

M. D. D, P. D.

Vadala	2164	Skinner		19-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Idar	2616	Milne	Hull	24-6	K Nixon & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	L'pool	22-6	W A G & Co
3	Mazagon	2278	Hall	China	24-6	P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2733	Montford	China	27-6	P & O Co
6	Rance	3634	Coiran	Japan	24-6	T M & Co
8	Clan Robertson	3108	Coty	Marseilles	20-6	F M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	24-6	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	731	Butler	Buseh	20-6	M M & Co
16	Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	23-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Naderi s	Mylorist	Hodeida, June 6
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, May 2
17	Linga s	Rickford	Karachee, June 15
	Wharfedale s	Newton	Beira, June 2
	H M S Amphitrite	Windham	Colombo, June 11
	Pekin s	Cooke	Kobe, May 18
18	Onipunta s	Hill	Calcutta, June 4
	Dwarka s	Le Grand	Buseh, June 11
	Shirala s	Brown	Calcutta, June 4
	Maria s	Rice	Calcutta, June 5

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ispahia s	Andrea	Hongkong
	Aboukir s	Gillies	Mormugoa
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta
	Provincia s	Courtado	Marseilles
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c
	Nigaristan s	Edmond	Newport
	Werdenfels s	Sandstedt	Hamburg via K'chi
18	Satara s	Tyrrell	Calcutta
	Drachenfels s	Saidt	Hamburg

The steamer Reichstag, Captain Ihle, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Wharfedale, entered for loading on Saturday for Antwerp, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Names.	From
15	Twingone	S H Stockwell	Rangoon
	Senatoria	W Ward	Bombay
	Tactician	J Edgar	Liverpool
	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

15	Singu	G W Currie	Rangoon
	Rawa	H P Jones	London
	Flamingo	H Dunckley	Bombay
	India	F Tosonie	Adriatic Ports
16	Nubia	H Tait	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
13	Pongola	Calcutta
14	Gwalior	Negapatam
14	Purnea	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 17th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday evening last and she is excepted here on Thursday 22nd instant on the morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—50 bales wool P H Chicagar and Co; 24 bales wool Harjee Mitha and Co; 1055 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 30 bales waste and cutting J C Tadiwalla.

Stanley Hall s—300 cwts gum J Nurbheram.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—23 cases Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 36 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed; 30 cwts kajoo nuts M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 hogsheads Indian condiments D Dadabhoy; 75 bales hemp A Branwell and Co; 15 hogsheads Chutneys Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR LEITH.

Nagaristan s—6000 cwts cottonseed Rallli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Idar s—2000 cwts cottonseed Shjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—2145 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville de Tamatave s—307 cwts gum H Virdhore; 1622 cwts feengree Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Southgate s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—100 cwts gum F Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alavia s—5000 cwts wheat N Khalmas and Co.
Rance s—15 cases Indian Chutney M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, whose audience of King Edward the other day was, of course, connected with the coming visit of King Alfonso, was appointed to succeed Sir Edwin Egerton as our Ambassador to Spain in September last, but did not formally take possession of the post until three months ago. Soon after he entered the Foreign Office he became assistant private secretary to Earl Granville, and after a varied round of Embassy work at Berlin, Peking, Constantinople, Athens, Teheran, and Buda-Pesth, he found himself, ten years ago, British Minister at Tangier. Sir Arthur is three times a knight, and is a baronet as well, having succeeded his father, Admiral Sir Frederick Nicholson, six years ago as eleventh baronet of a creation of 1637 in favour of the son of a wealthy Edinburg lawyer,

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and ... Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME

WE RECOMMEND THE

AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.

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BRITISH MADE.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Write—

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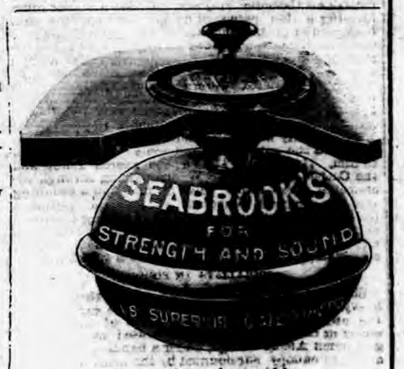

All parts interchangeable.

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MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's spirit glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essence Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers, Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

Milkmaid

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Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two stimulates me."

"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribe it with great material success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson

are upon every GENUINE ... tle.

To avoid impositions the Bottle are respectfully asked to notice ... (Any imitation is a felony.)

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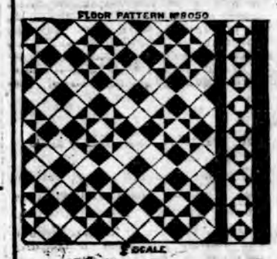

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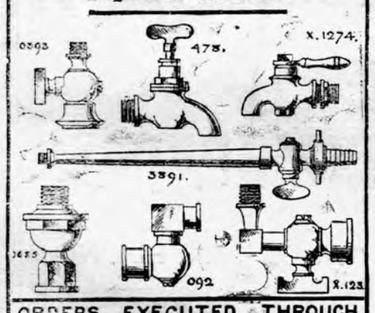

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